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Nixon Releases 3 Tapes, Admits Contents Contradict His Earlier Public Statements



Men swarm over tangled wreckage of parked automobiles after building collapse.

Miami Building Falls; 1 Dead, 7 Trapped

MIAMI, Aug. 5 (AP)—A man and seven persons were killed and seven others injured today when a five-story concrete and steel building collapsed in Miami, Fla., after a fire broke out in the structure.

The building, known as the Biltmore Hotel, was a landmark structure in the city. It was built in 1925 and had been a popular destination for tourists and celebrities.

The collapse occurred in the early morning hours, and the building's remains were seen as a tangled mass of twisted metal and debris. Rescue workers were working to free those trapped inside the wreckage.

Over Harassment of Traffic to Berlin Western Allies Protest to Russia

Malcolm W. Browne
NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The United States, Britain and France today formally protested to the Soviet government over harassment of traffic to West Berlin.

The protest was a response to a series of incidents that had occurred in recent days, including the seizure of a West German ship and the harassment of a Soviet ship carrying humanitarian aid to Berlin.

The Western Allies expressed their concern over the growing tensions in the city and their commitment to the free flow of traffic to and from West Berlin.

He Says Neo-Fascist Group Placed Bomb on Italian Train

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—A note in the name of a neo-fascist group claimed responsibility today for a bomb attack that took 12 lives yesterday on the Rome-to-Munich train.

The attack occurred in a crowded passenger car, and the explosion was heard throughout the train. The death toll included several children and a pregnant woman.

The neo-fascist group, known as Ordine Nuovo, claimed that the attack was part of a larger campaign of violence against the Italian government.

GOP Leaders Ask President To Quit Office

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—President Nixon's statement today brought condemnation from some of his strongest supporters and new calls for resignation on Capitol Hill.

Republican congressmen Charles Wiggins, Charles Sandman, Delbert Latta and Wiley Mayne, all members of the Judiciary Committee and among the President's strongest defenders, all said that the President had admitted being a participant in what amounts to a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Rep. Wiggins of California, the leader of Mr. Nixon's defense in the Judiciary Committee, told newsmen that the situation has now gone beyond legal questions of impeachment. "The greater issue is the welfare of the United States," he said.



President Nixon shown last week. Yesterday, in releasing three tapes, he said impeachment is "virtually a foregone conclusion" and the tapes would harm him.

collectively reassessing their positions against impeachment.

Rep. Mayne of Iowa said that he will now vote against Mr. Nixon.

"The President has today admitted deceiving the American people, the Judiciary Committee and his own lawyers. This is direct evidence that he not only withheld relevant evidence shortly after the Watergate break-in but also intentionally misled our committee throughout the long impeachment inquiry," he declared.

Visible Dismay
Meanwhile, other Republican House leaders expressed dismay, and Democratic House leader

Officers Make Survey in Helicopter Greeks, Turks Agree on Part of Cease-Fire Line

NICOSIA, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Turkish and Greek military leaders agreed today on a partial cease-fire line in Cyprus, following two days of helicopter surveys of front-line positions, a UN spokesman said.

The agreement was reached after a series of negotiations between the two sides, which had been in a state of conflict since the 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

Government Wary of Criticism Portuguese Junta Cracks Down on Critics

By Henry Giniger
LISBON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Portugal's military leaders, after announcing an extensive program to free the African colonies, put the country on notice today that those who criticize the armed forces will be "severely punished."

As a first step, the seven-man junta led by President Antonio de Spínola indefinitely suspended a weekly newspaper of the extreme left, *União Popular* (People's Union), whose editor, José Luís Saldanha, has been in a military prison since May.

The weekly, the organ of a group that calls itself the Marxist Movement for the Reorganization of the Portuguese Proletariat, was accused of repeatedly attacking the armed forces and their program and of casting doubts on their will to establish democracy at home and to decolonize in Africa.

Says Counsel Not Aware Of 'Omission'

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—President Nixon, conceding that his impeachment is "virtually a foregone conclusion," admitted today that he tried to limit the FBI Watergate investigation, fearing it would uncover the involvement of persons connected with his re-election campaign. He also said he had withheld this fact in public statements on Watergate.

In an extraordinary statement, the President said he was releasing tonight transcripts of three Watergate tapes which "may further damage my case."

• The text of Nixon's statement is on Page 3.

In the three June, 1972, tape recordings from his defense lawyers. Earlier today, before the President's admission that he had withheld the truth from the nation, the Senate Republican whip, Robert Griffin of Michigan, called on the President to resign "in the national interest and in his own interest."

However, Mr. Nixon's statement citing the "foregone conclusion" that he will be impeached by the House and tried in the Senate appeared to reject resignation as a way out of his unraveling Watergate troubles.

Evidence to Senate
The President said he would give up to the Senate those parts of all 64 conversations he was forced by the Supreme Court to turn over to U.S. District Judge John Sirica which the judge finds are relevant to the Watergate scandal.

The tapes are expected to be used in the President's impeachment trial, now likely to begin in late September or early October.

Tonight, the President made public the transcripts of three taped conversations with his former White House chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, on June 23, 1972—six days after five men employed by Mr. Nixon's re-election committee were arrested after breaking into the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate here in order to plant a listening device.

In his written statement, issued by the White House, the President said, "Portions of the tapes... are at variance with my previous statements."

He added that "this was a serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret."

In a television address April 29, Mr. Nixon said that White House edited transcripts of Watergate conversations, which he made public at that time, contained all relevant information about his part in the Watergate case.

Problems Clear
He said that hearing the tapes made it clear that there would be "potential problems" but said, "I did not inform my staff or my counsel of it, or those arguing my case, nor did I amend my submission to the Judiciary Committee in order to include and reflect it."

"At the time, I did not realize the extent of the implications which these conversations might now appear to have."

"As a result, those arguing my case, as well as those passing judgment on the case, did so with information that was incomplete and in some respects erroneous."

The transcripts released tonight disclose that Mr. Nixon was told on June 23 that his campaign director, John Mitchell, his former attorney general, may have had some previous knowledge of the wiretapping of the Democratic national chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, at the Watergate building.

Mr. Nixon then authorized use of the Central Intelligence Agency to head off and restrict an FBI investigation into the case.

At one point in the conversation, which in part concerned how best to turn aside the FBI investigation, the President told his top aide, Mr. Haldeman, to call CIA officials and "just say (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Saudi Said to Praise Pact

Palestinian Denounces Faisal Over Sadat-Hussein Accord

BEIRUT, Aug. 5 (UPI)—A Palestinian guerrilla leader underscored today the deteriorating relations between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Arab governments by criticizing King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and warning against attempts to sabotage the guerrilla movement's position in Lebanon.

The guerrilla leader, Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, spoke at the opening session here of a five-day conference of the Palestinian Women's Union.

Abu Iyad, who is second in command in the largest guerrilla

organization, el-Fatah, declared: "We tell Faisal 'no' as strongly as we had told it to Sadat."

He was commenting on reports from Cairo that the Saudi King, who is on a visit to Egypt, had praised President Anwar Sadat for an agreement with King Hussein of Jordan recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the representative of all Palestinians outside Jordan.

Hussein's Authority
By implication, the agreement recognized King Hussein's authority over Palestinians in Jordan, including the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a point resented by Palestinians hopeful of creating an independent country on the West Bank after an Israeli withdrawal.

Referring to King Faisal's praise of Mr. Sadat, Abu Iyad asked: "What did he praise him for? For dividing the Palestinian people?"

The Fatah deputy also criticized Saudi Arabia for what he called inadequate financial assistance to the guerrilla movement at a time when the country was "pouring millions" into Egypt.

"We are not against aid given to Egypt or to Syria," he said, "but there should be a fair distribution of this assistance where we (Palestinians) are concerned."

Palestinian sources said the fact that King Faisal had sided with Mr. Sadat and King Hussein was a hard blow to Fatah, which has always counted on Saudi support and financial subsidies. King Faisal had singled out this group for his aid because of his disapproval of Marxist factions in other guerrilla groups.

Agitation Claim
The guerrilla leader said that attempts were being made to provoke a confrontation between the Palestinians and Lebanese authorities.

He charged that intelligence organs of six or seven Arab states were engaged in underground activity here. "They all try to make it appear as if the guerrillas are responsible for this activity."

Mrs. Issam Abdel Hadi, the president of the Palestinian Women's Union, promised that its members would be more active in the guerrilla movement. She recited a long list of Palestinian women who she said have taken part in guerrilla operations.

One of them, Laila Khalid, was in the audience at the UNESCO building, where the conference is being held and which today was heavily guarded by the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command, the guerrilla's military police.

Mrs. Khalid, a member of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has participated in the hijacking of several foreign airliners.

Ethiopian Army Seizes 9 Judges And a Governor

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Ethiopian armed forces announced today the arrest of nine judges and a district governor and also disclosed the names of 23 others on their wanted list, including 20 judges.

A total of 118 Ethiopian officials now have been arrested by the armed forces since troops began their anti-corruption campaign in April. These include former ministers, top army generals, crown counselors, Supreme Court judges and provincial governors.

Those held are awaiting investigation by a commission of inquiry to determine if there is a case against them to warrant trial.

Hussein to Canada

AMMAN, Aug. 5 (AP)—King Hussein and Queen Alia left today for a three-day visit to Canada. They are expected to visit the United States and some European countries before returning to Jordan.



ON TOUR—Waiting in a coter in Nicosia to inspect the truce line are, from left, Maj. Angelos Tsoulakis (Greece), Col. Nazih Chakar (Turkey) and Col. Jerry Hunter (U.K.).

Athens Reviews Defenses Of Isles Off Turkish Coast

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Premier Constantine Karamanlis conferred with his armed forces chiefs today as tension over Cyprus increased between Turkey and Greece.

Among the points they discussed was the defense of the vulnerable Greek islands close to the Turkish coast, according to an authoritative source.

Gen. Grigoris Bonanos, chief of the armed forces, and the heads of the three services, as well as Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tsoufas, took part in the meeting at defense headquarters.

It followed reported violations of Greek air space by Turkish planes yesterday in the coastal areas as well as along the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace.

Greece put its Army III Corps and some air force units in an advanced stage of readiness for about 11 hours because of the violations.

Diplomatic Contacts
On the diplomatic front, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister George Mavros continued his meetings with foreign envoys aimed at winning support for Greece's cause.

Today he met the British, Japanese, Australian and Bulgarian ambassadors.

Arthur Hartman, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, is expected in Athens tomorrow night after visiting Ankara and Nicosia. He is trying to persuade the Turks and Greeks to make the Cyprus cease-fire effective.

The Soviet Ambassador to Athens, Igor Yesov, made his first official contact with the Karamanlis government by meeting Mr. Mavros. No official announcement was made after the meeting, but Greek newspapers said it was connected with a new Moscow initiative on the future of the strife-torn island.

The Soviet Union so far has taken a pro-Turkish stand on the Cyprus crisis.

Turkish Warning
ANKARA, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Inönü today accused Greece and Greek Cypriots of violating terms of the Geneva cease-fire accord and trying to poison the atmosphere of the Geneva talks, which are due to resume Thursday.

"Turkey will not be the loser if the second round of Geneva negotiations does not materialize," Mr. Inönü told a news conference.

line which they are not supposed to cross.

The Israeli newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth today quoted security circles as saying that Arab guerrilla organizations intended to renew their activity in various countries, especially in Europe.

The guerrilla groups would seek to gain new influence for the Palestinian cause, the circles were quoted as stating.

Israel conducts such maneuvers annually on the West Bank in Sinai and on the Golan Heights.

The maneuvers were held as Israeli newspapers said that both Israeli and U.S. officials are moving toward the view that the next phase of Middle East peace talks should be between Israel and Jordan rather than Israel and Egypt.

Quoting "well-placed sources in Jerusalem," the Jerusalem Post said that this consensus was emerging from talks in Washington among U.S. officials and Deputy Premier Yigal Allon.

It also was consensus that "the time is now propitious for an Israeli-Jordan negotiation and that if the opportunity is missed it might never recur."

"A settlement with Jordan, particularly if it could satisfactorily solve the problem of Jerusalem, would, it is now thought, have a greater and more lasting effect on the whole Arab-Israeli conflict," the Post said.

Israeli officials have said they would prefer that the next stage of Middle East negotiations take place between Israel and Egypt. The newspaper Haaretz said it had learned that Jordan's King Hussein is pushing for a troop-disengagement agreement with Israel along the same lines as those signed by Israel, Egypt and Syria.

Israel's state radio said today that Syria has violated its accord with Israel several times in the last few days by sending troops to a village west of the

France Grants Asylum To Quebec Kidnappers
PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Jacques Trudel, 27, a member of the Quebec Liberation Front movement, and his wife, Louise, named in the 1970 kidnapping of British Consul General James Cross in Canada, have been granted temporary asylum in France, police sources said today.

Mr. and Mrs. Trudel arrived Thursday from Cuba by way of Prague, sources said. The couple spent three years and eight months in Cuba. They fled Canada after the Oct. 5, 1970, kidnapping. Mr. Cross was held for three months.

Liberal parliamentarian Kerstin Aker said: "Every exception to a rule can lead to a new practice. I can understand the difficult situation the police are in. But we cannot alter the law every time an extreme case occurs."

The newspaper Aftonbladet, a principal voice of Social-Demo-

Greeks, Turks Agree on Part Of Truce Line

(Continued from Page 1)
The Turk, had advanced by July 22, the date of the first cease-fire. Turkey has said that its troops, which number about 30,000, will not withdraw from their present lines.

Meanwhile, the UN, through its spokesman, expressed concern about the removal by Turkish forces of able-bodied Greek Cypriot men from villages in Turkish-held areas where they had sought refuge with their women and children.

UN forces, whose movements are restricted in the Turkish-occupied region, do not know where the men have been taken though they have asked Turkish authorities, the spokesman said.

An official of the International Red Cross said his organization thought the Greek Cypriots have been taken to a camp in the Boghaz area.

He also said that 10,000 to 15,000 Turkish Cypriots have been isolated and surrounded by Greek Cypriot National Guard troops in dozens of villages in northwestern Cyprus and in Turkish Cypriot quarters of the bigger cities. He said that the Red Cross has been permitted to visit them.

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But Vows Readiness to Fight Again

Mozambique Guerrilla Leader Sees Peace

TETE, Mozambique, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Until this week, Raimundo Dalepa was Tete's most hunted guerrilla. Communist Chinese instructors across the border in Tanzania taught him the nighttime, hit-and-run tactics which made him the scourge of central Mozambique.

But a few days ago he shook hands with the Portuguese soldiers at Tete, a dusty town by the Zambezi River. Independently of their leaders, the men on the ground had decided to call it a day.

"But we'll start again tomorrow," if necessary, he said, "squating under the eaves of a grass hut. Five armed insurgents, his bodyguard for the trip to Tete from his redoubt in the bush, nodded approval.

"We fought for independence, for freedom from colonialism under the Portuguese. We did what was necessary. I think we shall be free," he said, gesturing with long neat fingers.

When he grimaced, he showed the filed-down teeth of his Makonde tribe which supplied 80 per cent of Frelimo's (Mozambique Liberation Front) 19,000-man fighting force.

He claimed victory in the 11-year war against Portugal's 60,000 troops in this East African colony. In fact, the war-weary troops on both sides saw no point in fighting on after the April 25 coup in Lisbon promised decolonization.

"We passed a very bad time in the bush. Sometimes no women. Sometimes no food. When it rained, we had no protection. Often, we had to steal clothes," he said.

Then he slipped off his shirt and undid his trousers. A black Russian pistol thudded to the ground, and, turning to pick it

up, he reached round his back, which showed an ugly scar. His buttocks bore more marks.

"Seven times I was shot. They

took a long time healing. But the time we knew what we were fighting for," he said. He thrust his chest and spat at ground.

"But now there is peace. We want to be friends. You know, that is very difficult to answer. I didn't do them. But it was my. Sorry he said.

Mr. Dalepa, 27, was born in Tanzania. But his parents' home was in the Rovuma River, frontier between Tanzania and Mozambique. He entered Frelimo in November, 1964, and was trained at Nachikweya, in Tanzania.

"Without (Tanzanian President Julius) Nyerere, Frelimo never would have made such progress," he said. "He is a wonderful man."

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S. Episcopal Parish Cheers
oman Priest but Heeds Ban

By Lee Daniels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—The Rev. William Wendt, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, has been ordered not to celebrate the eucharist with a newly ordained woman to celebrate the eucharist.

our States
t Primary
tes Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP).—Thomas Eagleton is expected to win re-election easily in Missouri primary in Missouri today.

Eagleton, who was dropped from the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination after it was said that he had undergone treatment for mental depression in 1969, faces a tough opposition from two other candidates.

Other states holding primaries tomorrow are Michigan, where three candidates are seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination; Kansas, where four candidates are seeking the GOP gubernatorial nomination; and Ohio, where there is no opposition in the primary for governor.

Michigan, former state Sen. Ervin Levin is favored to win Democratic gubernatorial nomination over former Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh and James Wells.

Mr. Levin's second try for governorship. He narrowly lost the gubernatorial race in 1970 to William Milliken. Gov. Levin is opposed for re-election in the Republican primary.

Kansas, state Attorney General Vern Miller is opposed for Democratic nomination to re-Gov. Robert Docking, a democrat, who is retiring.

Top contenders for the GOP gubernatorial nomination are Senate President Robert Bell and the former state chairman, Don Cameron.

Yesterday canceled Holy Communion in protest. The Rev. William Wendt, speaking at a meeting of the congregation and newsman present, said, "For the first time in 14 years at this church, the eucharist will not be celebrated. For the first time in my 22 years in the priesthood, I will not celebrate the eucharist. I and my fellow priests are inhibited from celebrating the eucharist by the inhibition against our sister priest, Alison Cheek."

Then, with the congregation gathered around the altar ready to receive communion, Father Wendt, the Rev. Frank Durkin, the church's assistant pastor, and the Rev. Alison Cheek removed their vestments and held a brief prayer service instead.

Mrs. Cheek was one of 11 women ordained in a highly disputed ceremony last week in Philadelphia. She was forbidden from celebrating the eucharist at St. Stephen's by the Right Rev. William Wendt, the presiding bishop of Washington. The issue has still to be resolved by the Episcopal Church hierarchy.

Congregation Applauds. The congregation applauded Mrs. Cheek several times during the 75-minute service during which she gave the sermon and gathered around her after the service singing the spiritual "Amazing Grace" and "We Shall Overcome."

During her sermon, Mrs. Cheek readily agreed that the Philadelphia ordination ceremony was irregular, but said, "the becoming of women into full consciousness is something radically new to the church... [and] new laws [have] become appropriate... The House of Bishops has the opportunity to embrace something radically new, the opportunity to take moral leadership in our church... I would invite them to enter fully into this tradition... in a spirit of Christian charity, in simple human decency and justice, and in congruence with the Gospel of Christ."

Brian Bates, chairman of the church governing board, said that group reluctantly had decided to accede to Bishop O'Connell's order to suspend the suspension of Father Wendt and Father Durkin.

Mr. Bates said the board felt that it would be unfair to put the two in a precarious position, particularly when the same issue may be resolved in favor of electing women to the priesthood.



Buffalo herd on the range.

Popularity of Buffalo Meat
Is Bonanza for U.S. Breeders

LONGMONT, Colo., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Buffalo meat, although it is retreating at considerably higher prices than beef, is turning out to be a bonanza for ranchers who started raising the animals as a hobby 10 years ago.

Ronald Gregory, vice-president of the National Buffalo Association, said at his ranch that the evergrowing demand for the meat by supermarkets, restaurants and individual buyers has resulted in a tenfold increase in the number of Americans who are becoming buffalo ranchers.

"In 1967, our association's membership totaled fewer than 50, but today we have 540 paying members who are interested in buffalo breeding," Mr. Gregory stated.

"Many of our members are in the same position that I'm in," he continued. "I can't provide enough buffalo meat to satisfy the demand because my 850-acre fenced-in ranch is too small to accommodate more than the 250 animals I now have. I'm looking around for a much larger spread where I could have at least 1,000

buffalo and then I'd be better able to cash in on the growing market."

According to Mr. Gregory, the average nationwide selling price a pound for prime boneless buffalo steak is about \$4.52, which is 25 percent more than the retail figure for high-quality boneless beef. A similar percentage difference over the beef prices is found in the case of buffalo T-bone steaks, roasts and burger meat, he said.

"People have discovered that buffalo meat is very tasty; they want to eat it and are willing to pay the price," he remarked when asked to explain the booming demand for steaks cut from the animal that is symbolic of the pioneer American West.

Buffalo are slaughtered and processed for the market in the same manner as cattle. The cuts are very similar to those of beef cattle and are cooked in the same way, Mr. Gregory said.

Mr. Gregory denounced what he called "irresponsible reports" that the upsurge in buffalo meat popularity is leading to a reduction in the number of the animals. Only surplus males and a few old females are being slaughtered for the market, he said.

Congressmen
Listening to
Nixon Tapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The White House tapes began a weeklong run in the House today to allow members to hear them before voting on the impeachment of President Nixon.

In four rooms equipped with sound-recording gear and a total of 204 headsets, 19 tapes of Mr. Nixon's conversations with various White House aides are being played from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Members emerging from the first presentation of four Watergate tapes today reacted generally along party lines, with Republicans noncommittal and Democrats reporting that their suspicions of Mr. Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up were confirmed.

Rep. Peter Peyser, R-N.Y., said, after three hours of listening, "It's damn disgusting when you hear this first hand. You begin to realize the conniving, the things you wouldn't think a president would be dealing with."

Rep. Peyser said that he is leaning toward an impeachment vote. Another Republican, Jack Edwards of Alabama, who indicated that he would like to vote against impeachment, said that he had not heard anything on the tapes that changed his position.

"I didn't hear anything that suggests the President had any faulting that anything was amiss in the White House," Rep. Edwards said.

Kalmbach Says Ehrlichman
Wanted to Defame O'Brien

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—President Nixon's former personal attorney has told the House Judiciary Committee that John Ehrlichman was trying to leak a story that the Democratic party chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, was in trouble with the Internal Revenue Service weeks after Ehrlichman knew that the IRS had found no basis for auditing Mr. O'Brien's tax returns.

Herbert Kalmbach, the California lawyer who gave the testimony, also said that Ehrlichman had told him that "I am being pressured" to get the story defaming O'Brien printed.

Ehrlichman did not identify the source of the pressure. At the time of the episode, September, 1972, Ehrlichman's job as Mr. Nixon's chief domestic policy adviser was such that no one was in a position to give him an order except the President himself or the White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, acting on behalf of the President.

Discussed Audit. Kalmbach's testimony, which was given to the committee behind closed doors in mid-July but made public only last week, dovetails with the earlier testimony of others that Mr. Nixon was discussing an audit of Mr. O'Brien as late as Sept. 15, 1972, although the IRS had closed the case on Aug. 29.

Both former White House counsel John Dean and Fred Buzhardt Jr., who is still a White House lawyer, have said that there was a conversation about Mr. O'Brien's taxes in the President's office on Sept. 15, among the President, Dean and Mr. Haldeman.

That portion of the Sept. 15 tape has not yet been made public, although it has been requested by both the special prosecutor and the Judiciary Committee.

Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman have both stated that they believed Mr. O'Brien was the only effective politician involved in the Democrats' 1972 campaign against Mr. Nixon.

For this reason, Ehrlichman told the Senate Watergate committee, he had warned the IRS "to turn up something and send [Mr. O'Brien] to jail before the election."

Kalmbach, who has been sentenced to a 6-month to 18-month jail term after pleading guilty to two crimes stemming from his fund-raising activities for the Nixon campaign, testified that Ehrlichman had called him in

September, 1972, to propose that Kalmbach plant the defamatory story about Mr. O'Brien.

Kalmbach testified that Ehrlichman had put it to him this way: "Herb, we would like—I think he said we, he could have said I, but my best recollection is he said we would like to have you go up to Las Vegas, see Hank Greenspun and plant a story in the Las Vegas Sun on Larry O'Brien. He has IRS problems."

Kalmbach's testimony did not explain why Greenspun, the publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, was chosen as the recipient of the leak.

Kalmbach said that Ehrlichman gave him information on money that had been paid to Mr. O'Brien—about \$5,000 a year for three or four years—by a company with a name that "sounded like Dupar." The implication was that Mr. O'Brien had not reported receipt of the income.

Ehrlichman had earlier pressured the IRS for an audit of Mr. O'Brien based on Ehrlichman's suspicion that the Democratic party chief had failed to report some other income that was paid to him in a different way.

That other income was paid to Mr. O'Brien's management consulting firm, O'Brien Associates, Inc., by one of the companies controlled by Howard Hughes, the reclusive industrialist.

Ehrlichman had insisted twice, earlier in 1972, that the IRS look at Mr. O'Brien's tax return to see whether it reported enough income to cover the Hughes payments, which were said to total around \$300,000 over a period of two years.

IRS commissioner Johnnie Walters and his superior, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, reported to Ehrlichman on Aug. 29 that Mr. O'Brien's return did contain enough reported income from his consulting firm to cover the Hughes payments. They reported that they were ending any further inquiry into Mr. O'Brien's taxes and Ehrlichman, according to his own testimony, told Mr. Walters that he had done a "crappy job."

Kalmbach said that he did not follow through on Ehrlichman's suggestion that he plant the story, partly because he was never able to find out even the right name of the company involved but also because "I was concerned about the propriety of doing this."

Nixon Admits Tapes Contradict Statements

(Continued from Page 1)

this is a comedy of errors without getting into it, the President believes it is going to just open the whole Bay of Pigs thing up again... and that they should call the FBI in and [unintelligible] don't go any further into this case—period!"

In his statement, the President said the three tapes showed that when he ordered the FBI to coordinate its probe into Watergate with the Central Intelligence Agency for national security reasons, "I also discussed the political aspects of the situation."

The June 23 tapes, Mr. Nixon said, also showed "that I was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to limiting possible exposure of involvement by persons connected with the re-election committee."

But the President insisted that he told the FBI later to push ahead with a vigorous investigation.

The President urged Congress and the nation to look at "the evidence in its entirety."

"I am firmly convinced that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president," he said.

Trust that, as the constitutional process goes forward, this perspective will prevail."

Since the Supreme Court unanimously ordered him to surrender the 64 tapes to Judge Sirica, the President said, he personally listened to a number of them and determined it was "clear that portions of these June 23 conversations are at variance with certain of my previous statements."

The June 23 tapes clearly show, however, at the time I gave those instructions—that the FBI should be alerted to coordinate with the CIA to assure that the investigation not expose national security matters—I also discussed political aspects of the situation."

The President said he recognized "that this additional matter I am now furnishing may further damage my case, especially because attention will be drawn separately to it rather than to the evidence in its entirety."

The President went on to say: "Whatever mistakes I made in the handling of Watergate, the basic truth remains that when all the facts were brought to my attention, I insisted on a full investigation and prosecution of the guilty."

The President's statement followed by one day an extraordinary meeting held with his defense lawyer, James St. Clair, two speech writers, his press spokesman and closest aide, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., at Camp David, Md.

Mr. St. Clair met today after Mr. Nixon's statement, with Senate Republican leaders. After the session, he said he was "not prepared to discuss" the possibility that he may quit as a result of the President's failure to inform him of the additional evidence.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said the White House would release full transcripts of the three Nixon-Haldeman conversations later in the day but said there would be no further public comment during the day.

He said the decision to release the three new tapes was made

this morning but had been discussed at Camp David during the weekend while Mr. Nixon met with his top aides.

"There is nothing I can add at this time," Mr. Warren said. An hour after making his statement, President Nixon, accom-

panied by his family, went for a cruise on the Potomac River. Mr. Warren disclosed the dinner cruise on the yacht Sequoia by the President accompanied by the first lady, daughters Tricia Cox and Julie Eisenhower and son-in-law David Eisenhower.

Text of Nixon Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The text of President Nixon's statement, issued today, releasing three transcripts to the public:

I have today instructed my attorneys to make available to the House Judiciary Committee, and I am making public, the transcripts of three conversations with H.R. Haldeman on June 23, 1972. I have also turned over the tapes of these conversations to Judge [John] Sirica, as part of the process of my compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

On April 29, in announcing my decision to make public the original, I stated that "as far as I know, the President personally knew and did with regard to Watergate and the cover-up is concerned, these materials—taken together with those already made available—will tell it all."

Shortly after that, in May, I made a preliminary review of some of the 64 taped conversations subpoenaed by the special prosecutor.

Among the conversations I listened to at that time were two of those of June 23. Although I recognized that these presented potential problems, I did not, in fact, make any attempt to inform my staff or my counsel of it, or those arguing my case, nor did I forward my submission to the Judiciary Committee in order to include and reflect it. At the time, I did not realize the extent of the implications which these conversations might now appear to have. As a result, those arguing my case, as well as those passing judgment on the case, did so with information that was incomplete and in some respects erroneous.

This was a serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret.

Since the Supreme Court's decision 12 days ago, I have ordered my counsel to analyze the 64 tapes and I have listened to a number of them myself. This process has made it clear that portions of the tapes of these June 23 conversations are at variance with certain of my previous statements. Therefore, I have ordered the transcripts made available immediately to the House Judiciary Committee so that they can be reflected in the committee's report, and included in the record to be considered by the House and Senate.

In a formal written statement on May 22 of last year, I said that shortly after the Watergate break-in, I became concerned about the possibility that the FBI investigation might lead to the exposure of either unrelated covert activities of the CIA, or of sensitive national security matters that the so-called "plumbers unit" at the White House had been working on, because of the CIA and plumbers' connection of some of those involved. I said that I, therefore, gave instructions that the FBI should be alerted to coordinate with the CIA, and to insure that the investigation not expose the sensitive national security matters.

That statement was based on my recollection at the time—some 11 months later—plus documentary materials and relevant public testimony of those involved.

Limiting Exposure. The June 23 tapes clearly show, however, that at the time I gave those instructions I also discussed the political aspects of the situation and I was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to limiting possible public exposure of involvement by persons connected with the re-election committee.

Review of the additional tapes has, as shown, no further major inconsistencies with what I have previously submitted. While I have no way at this stage of being certain that there will not be others, I have no reason to believe that there will be. In any case, the tapes in their entirety are now in the process of being furnished to Judge Sirica. He has begun what may be a rather lengthy process of reviewing the tapes, passing on specific claims of executive privilege on portions of them and forwarding to the special prosecutor those tapes or those portions that are relevant to the Watergate investigation.

It is highly unlikely that this review will be completed in time for the House debate. It appears at this stage, however, that a House vote of impeachment is, as a practical matter, virtually a

foregone conclusion and the issue, therefore, will go to trial in the Senate.

In order to insure that no other significant, relevant materials are withheld, I shall voluntarily furnish to the Senate everything from these tapes that Judge Sirica rules should go to the special prosecutor.

I recognize that this additional material I am now furnishing may further damage my case, especially because attention will be drawn separately to it rather than to the evidence in its entirety. In considering its implications, therefore, I urge that two points be borne in mind.

The first of these points is to remember what actually happened as a result of the instructions I gave on June 23. Acting director [Patrick] Gray of the FBI did coordinate with director [Richard] Helms and deputy director [Vernon] Walters of the CIA. The CIA did undertake an extensive check to see whether any of its covert activities would be compromised by a full FBI investigation of Watergate. Deputy director Walters then reported back to Mr. Gray that they would not be compromised. On July 6, when I called Mr. Gray and when he expressed concern about improper attempts to limit his investigation, as the record shows, I told him to press ahead vigorously with his investigation, which he did.

The second point I would urge is that the evidence be looked at in its entirety, and the events be looked at in perspective. Whatever mistakes I made in the handling of Watergate, the basic truth remains that when all the facts were brought to my attention I insisted on a full investigation and prosecution of those guilty. I am firmly convinced that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president. I trust that as the constitutional process goes forward, this perspective will prevail.

Man Is Convicted
In Ga. Abduction

ATLANTA, Aug. 5 (AP).—A federal jury convicted William Williams, 34, of kidnapping in connection with the kidnapping of Atlanta Constitution editor Reg Murphy.

Williams, 34, had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. But psychiatrists who testified at the weeklong trial disagreed on the defendant's mental state at the time of the abduction in February.

U.S. District Judge William O'Kelley set Aug. 30 for sentencing. Williams could get a maximum of 50 years in prison. Williams was not charged with kidnapping in the federal case because the government was unable to prove he crossed state lines while driving around with Mr. Murphy in his car.

Mr. Murphy was released after the owners of the Constitution paid \$700,000 to free him. The ransom was later recovered.

48% Trace Inflation
To U.S. Government

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 5 (AP).—Forty-eight per cent of Americans questioned in the most recent Gallup poll believe that the federal government, rather than business or labor, is chiefly responsible for inflation.

In the survey, taken in late June and early July before President Nixon's most recent speech on the economy, 19 per cent of the 3,356 adults interviewed said labor was responsible, 17 per cent blamed business and 16 per cent offered no opinion.



Associated Press

ILANT WELCOME—The Rev. Alison Cheek is carried on the shoulders of the Rev. Wendt, left, and the Rev. Lauren M. Cad at an Episcopal church in Washington.

rd Opposes Blanket Vietnam War Amnesty

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5 (AP).—President Ford today called for a "conditional amnesty" for Vietnam war veterans or draft evaders—drawn from a list of names made available to anyone who illegally fled military service in 1965.

The same forces also intend to try to reduce U.S. forces in Europe, which could undermine American influence in foreign countries, he said. "I don't impugn their motives; I challenge their judgment," he said.

The speech closed out a three-day swing through Mississippi and Louisiana, with Mr. Ford giving speeches at Hattiesburg

and the House this week to cut an \$83.9-billion defense appropriations bill with a "meat ax" approach that would trim off 5 to 10 per cent.

The same forces also intend to try to reduce U.S. forces in Europe, which could undermine American influence in foreign countries, he said. "I don't impugn their motives; I challenge their judgment," he said.

The speech closed out a three-day swing through Mississippi and Louisiana, with Mr. Ford giving speeches at Hattiesburg

and Jackson before arriving in New Orleans on Saturday. He made the trip to aid the campaign of congressional candidates in the two states.

Mr. Ford avoided any mention of Watergate or President Nixon's impeachment problems in his speeches but frequently praised the President.

In news conferences, Mr. Ford said he disliked some of the things done by the White House but added, "I still believe the President is innocent of any impeachable offense."

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Coda of an Empire

It is peculiarly appropriate that Abdulrahman Abby Farah, UN under secretary for special political questions, is expected to play an important role in the forthcoming negotiations over the independence of Portugal's African territories. For not only is it an acceptance by Portugal of the authority—or at least influence—of the UN; the under secretary's full title is a recognition that the divorce of mainland Portugal from Africa constitutes a very special political problem indeed. Mr. Farah is also Somalia's ambassador to the UN.

It was the costly slough of the African wars that brought Portugal the freedom it now enjoys under a disillusioned military. And the new regime has come to accept the reality that partial solutions for the African question, however rational, will not end the drain on Portuguese resources represented by those wars. The constitutional provision that overseas territories are integral parts of Portugal (as Algeria was a Department of France) has been eliminated; secretary-general Waldheim of the UN was able to announce that Portuguese Guinea-Bissau would be recognized as independent, and that "immediate steps" would be taken by the Portuguese government to move toward the same status for Mozambique, and seek "contacts" as soon as possible for a similar goal with respect to Angola.

All of this constitutes the coda of an empire, the last notes of a turbulent sym-

phony that began in the days of Prince Henry the Navigator, with the explorations of such men as Vasco da Gama, and the grand gesture whereby the Pope divided the new Western world between Spain and Portugal. But it cannot be expected that those dying chords will be harmonious; whatever the intentions of the government in Lisbon and of the UN, it is impossible that ties as old and as close as those between Portugal and Africa can be severed without bitter complexities.

For the Africans themselves are by no means at one about the results of the Portuguese renunciation. There are divided political groups within the territories at stake; there are fearful or ambitious neighbors near them. The post-colonial history of Africa has been far from peaceful, and whether one ascribes these difficulties to the colonial legacy, to lack of experience in responsible self-government or to the innate human tendency to make trouble, they constitute grave obstacles to the orderly transfer of authority from Lisbon to Africa.

Nevertheless, while national independence brings its disappointments and heartbreaks, there is an inevitability about the actions of Portugal, in seeking to free itself from the burdens of an outmoded empire, that makes these latest decisions welcome. The weight of history in the face of change can be too great to bear, and change, for good or ill, is the dominant theme of Africa today.

Good Start in Greece

In less than two weeks, Constantine Caramanlis and the wide spectrum of democratic forces supporting his government of national unity have transformed the political climate in Greece. Mr. Caramanlis is no miracle worker, but—given the political realities in Greece after seven years of military dictatorship, plus the Cyprus crisis—it is difficult to see how the 67-year-old premier could have progressed any more rapidly toward the restoration of national consensus, freedom and political democracy.

Mr. Caramanlis immediately restored freedom of speech and of the press. He decreed a sweeping political amnesty, releasing thousands who had been jailed and often tortured by the military police. And he restored the citizenship of eminent Greeks who had been stripped of rights for speaking or acting against the corrupt and repressive military regime.

Returning to Greece after 11 years in exile, he was able in a remarkably short time to construct a cabinet of experienced, qualified ministers representing most democratic tendencies from moderate left to moderate right and including fresh talent that had been imprisoned or exiled by the military rulers. By way of emphasizing the exodus of the armed forces from power, he named as defense minister a veteran civilian politician and foe of the fallen junta, former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff.

Mr. Caramanlis has also reinstated Greece's 1952 constitution, scrapping the junta's 1963 document which attempted to entrench the armed forces in a permanent position of decisive political power, beyond the control of any civilian government. He has reassigned some of the most dubious personnel from the former junta to remote posts far from the Athens headquarters.

What Mr. Caramanlis has thus far refused to do is to take drastic punitive action against the officers who overthrew the legitimate government in 1967 or even against those responsible for the persecutions and torture over the seven years of the dictatorship. The necessity for maintaining as much armed forces unity as pos-

sible in light of the Cyprus crisis is probably a factor in the premier's hesitation on this matter.

Even many Greeks imprisoned or exiled by the junta believe, however, that the armed forces will clean their own house, thoroughly and quite promptly, if they are not subjected to wholesale humiliation for the junta's excesses. The decisive pressure for the withdrawal of Gen. Ioannides and his henchmen and for the invitation to Mr. Caramanlis to restore civilian rule came, after all, from within the army.

Senior officers, acutely embarrassed by the repression, might have overthrown the junta at various times during the last seven years had they not been persuaded that its continuation in power was favored by the United States. The report that Washington has now instructed its agencies, including the CIA, to keep hands off Greek politics is as welcome as it is overdue.

So far, Mr. Caramanlis's performance—even including his refusal to deal peremptorily with junta leaders and his postponement of any decision on the future of King Constantine and the monarchy—has enjoyed broad support. The only major dissenting voice has been that of Andreas Papandreu, son of the late premier, who has moved steadily leftward in his years of exile.

Mr. Papandreu will run great risk if he launches all-out political war on the government of national unity. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Caramanlis will make good his pledge to hold free elections, probably within six months, and restore parliamentary democracy at the earliest feasible moment.

Only a return to the bitter political warfare that helped bring on the 1967 coup, or the continuation of Turkey's reckless expansion on Cyprus, would be likely to disrupt the Caramanlis timetable and risk new political intervention by Greece's armed forces. The allies of Turkey must make every effort to persuade it to be reasonable. Only Mr. Papandreu can decide if he also will be reasonable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Views of Impeachment

When a U.S. president sneezes, Europe catches cold and the world gets a flu. Mr. Nixon's trial by the Senate will last "no less than two months," according to Mike Mansfield. Anything can happen during those two months. The purulent abscesses drained with so much difficulty by Kissinger may again start to be gangrenous for the world. In Vietnam, any conflagration is possible.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

At best, Nixon is hoping to make the [impeachment] debates drag on in order to oblige the Senate to take its decision after the November elections. He is hoping that the members of his party, who most probably will be defeated but will keep their seats until Jan. 20, will feel freer to support his cause. Yet the contrary argument is just as valid. In the event of an overwhelming defeat of the Republicans, the defeated

might judge it more important to save their party than Nixon.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Shift Against Turkey

In the early stages of the Cyprus crisis it was natural that there should be a lot of international sympathy for Turkey. Circumstances have now changed. The new Greek government is basking in domestic and foreign approval and there is widespread worry that its stability might be endangered by further humiliation in Cyprus. Even though it was not responsible for the situation in which it finds itself it is bound to bear some responsibility for the outcome. Its threat to boycott the Geneva talks may be tactical but it is an indication of the limits beyond which it feels it cannot allow itself to be pushed. The balance of international opinion is therefore swinging against Turkey.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Aug. 6, 1899

CLEVELAND—The conditions of the big strike here are unique because of the use of the boycott as a weapon against employers. The second strike on the big consolidated trolley lines of Cleveland has developed into the most remarkable boycott ever known in the United States. The boycott is as strong now as it was two weeks ago. It has extended to stores and shops.

Fifty Years Ago

Aug. 6, 1924

BERLIN—Russian newspapers here have published the contents of the so-called "political testament" of Lenin, a document Lenin penned in 1922. In this document he passes judgment on his Communist colleagues and their respective merits. Strangely enough, he found most of them without merit. Stalin explained Lenin's censure as a product of his diseased mind and body.



France's Big European Initiative

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The French have now shown their hand on what their "major European initiative" before the year's end is to be. Another nine-nation summit meeting is to be convened, this one in Paris, and the French idea is to put a badly derailed European community back on the rails before it is too late.

The lessons of their disastrous meeting in Copenhagen last December still are fresh enough for the Europeans to be wary of future summits. But the perils of failure must be risked again, for there is a growing feeling in Europe that something must be done—in spite of the British—if Europe is to be saved as a community of nations.

There is a strong sense of dejection here as Europe enters the August doldrums. Nothing has been working, and there even are those (Denis Healey is one) who say quite simply that there is no European community anymore; that the three pillars—customs union, common agriculture policy and monetary union—have been torn apart by recent events, and that the community survives in name only.

Thus the sense of urgency in Paris. President Giscard d'Estaing wants to pull something out of the French chapeau before Dec. 31 while France is still chairing the community's Council of Ministers. Given his predictions, one might expect an effort to push forward the now dormant plans for economic and monetary union. But the word is that what the French have in mind is more political than economic.

Change of View

Before their collective departure earlier this year, Messrs. Brandt, Pompidou and Heath were coming to understand that the traditional analysis about economic agreement leading Europe forward into political union and ultimate defense cooperation was wrong. Karl Marx, with his economic interpretation of history, might have agreed with that thinking, but reality did not. What Europe lacked was not the economic necessity to unite, but the political will. The Copenhagen summit was to provide the great political leap forward, but along the way the Middle East and its oil intruded.

Energy, not the British, is the great problem confronting Europe today, and the most responsible for undoing the work that had been done. Europe can get along without the British—perhaps would be better off—but not without the Middle East. The Euro-Arab dialogue that began last week could be—and the word could be emphasized—of high ultimate political significance.

On energy, as on other matters, the British influence in the community is highly negative. When Peter Shore, the trade secretary, vetoed the EEC's energy policy in Brussels two weeks ago—what the Times called "his finest hour as an anti-market"—he upped the ante. He made it clear that the importance of the veto. But what practical good does it do to learn post facto that a British minister has exceeded his government's instructions—as Mr. Shore did, for those instructions are now known—when the rebel minister succeeds in his sabotage? That James Callaghan, the foreign secretary, and Mr. Shore cannot compose their differences on what British energy policy should be is of only academic interest in Brussels.

Other Points

Two other points on Europe and energy can be made. One is that the British are highly sus-

Outing to an error in transmission in C.L. Sulzberger's column, "A New U.S. Look in Greece" (IHT, Aug. 5), the references to Ambassador Tasca and former Vice-President Agnew meeting with Mr. Caramanlis were incorrect. Both the Tasca meeting and Agnew meeting were held with King Constantine. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

picious of their partners, and what is seen as the Continent's dark plots to put its hands on British North Sea oil through some kind of common energy policy. Secondly, the community still is not unanimous on the role of the Group of 12, which was set up at the Washington energy conference to adopt a common sharing policy among oil-consuming nations. It now is expected that this group of 12 nations will do its work inside the OECD, with France subsequently joining the group. It still is unclear how an OECD energy group, an EEC group and Euro-Arab energy cooperation all would fit together.

To Try Again

All these considerations help explain Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's desire for a European summit to try again to stiffen the European political backbone. There can be no doubt that the success of the nine-nation summit would bear

some relation to the British elections, which, if held this fall as expected, would precede it by some two months, with the elections in October and the summit in December.

Any kind of clear British result would improve the present situation. Whether it is Labor, Tory or a solid majority coalition, one would expect the new government to govern in the interests of the party, rather than those of the party, which is the present case. An end-of-the-year European summit then would be able to achieve concrete political results—such as establishment of the long talked-about political secretariat in Paris—which would mark the first permanent, fixed, purely political institution the community has ever had.

It would be a considerable improvement. The rest of the world would then know who speaks for the community, and who to speak to when it addresses the community.

No Time for Gimmicks

By Barry M. Goldwater

WASHINGTON—This is no time—in fact, it perhaps is the least likely time—in our history—for a resort to gimmicks that would bypass the constitutional processes.

Yet that is precisely what was proposed following the House Judiciary Committee's votes to recommend impeachment of President Nixon. And it is precisely the kind of thing the White House spent at least a half a day considering before House Republicans shot down the idea as a "cop-out."

The suggestion was for the President to concede impeachment and move immediately to a trial in the Senate on the Watergate charges. This way House members would not be required to vote for or against the ouster of a president.

Debate Issue

The skipping of debate on the House floor, of course, would require an agreement with the Democrats who run the House

and—politics being what it is—the Democrats are unlikely to cooperate.

From a legislative standpoint, this kind of gimmick would have created the impression with the American people that the House proper was in the habit of letting its Judiciary Committee make all the decisions for 435 elected members.

Another gimmick that doesn't get as much currency now as it did six months to a year ago is to have a delegation of influential Republicans call on Mr. Nixon and advise him to resign his office for the good of the nation and Republican party. Where this one started I don't know, but it sure has had a long and persistent life—at least in the news media.

The scenario called for me to play an important role either as the initiator or leader of such a group, and from the very first I told anyone who asked me that I would never take such action. As a legislator and as an Amer-

Letters

Concerto in F

Re William Safire's article, "Concerto in F for Gen. Haig" (IHT, July 26) and his account, presented in a factual rather than implied manner, that "a voice with a Senior Official's accent kept badgering him [Haig] in the background. 'Tell him it wasn't me, make sure he knows it wasn't me,' and so forth."

This is journalism at its dirtiest (and if anything else, it bears out the good judgment of those responsible to have Safire's phone tapped). It's dirty because neither Haig nor Kissinger can do much about this slur. Contest the matter by going to court? Safire would swear up and down that he did hear what sounded like an accented voice pleading with Haig to keep mum.

We must not forget that leaks did happen at the highest policy-making level of our government, that those who were responsible for these leaks were traitors—regardless of the merits of issues involved, and there was no choice but to pursue vigorously the task of finding out who these traitors were.

Vienna.

E. G. R.

Political Motivation

Angered by Rep. Hogan's defection from the pro-Nixon camp, Dean Burch has called his decision "politically motivated" (IHT, July 27-28). This strikes me as a strange choice of words. Until now I had thought that the entire Watergate mess, the presidential actions investigated by the House Judiciary Committee, the Nixon's collaborators have been sentenced or indicted, and even the selection of Agnew as vice-president, were all politically motivated. Did the White House ever repudiate the Committee for the Re-Election of the President or the group of Democrats for

Nixon on account of their political motivations?

JOHN REWALD,
Menerbes, France.

Sweet Corn

Waverly Root is doubtless a great authority on food but there's a gap in his knowledge of corn revealed in his July 25 column on cereals.

Contrary to what Mr. Root wrote, the great majority of "sweet corn" does not go to tasteless animals. As all good American country boys know, it is "field corn" which is fed to livestock while the smaller-grained, more delicate and much tastier "sweet corn" is grown in the farm kitchen garden for the family table exclusively.

Geneva. CHRIS MARTIN.

Trim the Lard

Is there some rule in modern journalism that every story or article must contain a minimum number of vague words? I submit that the IET could substantially increase its coverage and content by a ruthless excision of some of this lard.

The lead paragraph of a front-page (UPI) story (IHT, July 30) read: "The armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordchaik Gnr, said today that Israel was considering the option of taking the first step against Egypt." But why "option"? Why use, simply, say the chief of staff was considering taking the first step?

Th. answer seems to be that it's fashionable to have people considering (or, better, "reviewing") options. And if it's not option it's posture, upgrade, downgrade, life style, or capability.

Vogue words are stuffy and they're usually unclear, or superfluous. What ever happened to good old brevity and clarity?

HARRY B. DAVIS,
Eppelheim, W. Germany.

Bernard Levin

From London:

One of the few things that is certain about the next election is that, whichever party leader loses it, is out of politics for good.

LONDON—Parliament has risen for the long summer recess, and will not be back until mid-October. What is more, it may not be back in the present form even then, for there is nothing to stop Mr. Wilson calling an election as the autumn approaches and before the House has reconvened. What is more still, he will be so tempted, unless things go very wrong, to do just that, and moreover to time the dissolution so that the Labor party gets its annual conference (first week in October) and the tremendous publicity springboard it would provide. (Especially since, with an election in the offing, the members would tend to close ranks and shelve their deep and bitter differences), while ensuring that the Tories have to cancel their own conference (second week in October), and get on with electioneering. And that is just the kind of scenario that would appeal most to Mr. Wilson.

But before we look ahead, let us look back. The parliamentary session that has ended was an extraordinary one, indeed one of the strangest in modern times. The knife-edge result of the February election, with its resultant minority Labor government, produced a situation virtually without precedent since the party system in its present form was firmly established: again, and again, government legislation was amended, or important parts of it defeated, by a combination of Conservative, Liberal and Nationalist votes against the solid Labor bloc. Labor, of course, complained that orderly political life was being made impossible, but that was only to be expected; the fascinating thing was the way in which the three really worked. And credit for this must surely go to the Conservative and Liberal party managers. For they did not simply put their votes together to defeat

Labor every time they could. Apart from anything else, they knew that if they did that, they would call a election and accuse them of being unjust, or at least plausibly, of being politically irresponsible.

Choice of Issue

What they did instead was pick, with great care, issues on which they could be reasonably sure that the majority of the country did not support it. Labor line. One obvious example. On the bill to repeal the Trade Industrial Relations Act, the Conservatives and Liberals could have combined in an attempt to defeat the measure altogether, and might quite possibly have succeeded. But that would have left the old a on the statute book, and whatever else the election had showed, did not show that the count was precisely wild about it. Tory and Liberal shots were fired at selected targets within the government's bill; for instance, is now possible for a worker to "union shop" to refuse to join a union "on any reasonable ground." This is much wider than Labor intention, which was to restrict the right to those who can please conscientious objection to religious grounds.

Further, so skillful did the playing of this game eventually become that when, on one occasion the Conservative-Liberal group over-reached itself and amended a government measure so radically that it bore virtually no relation to its unamended form, the promptly had second thoughts and allowed the government to re-amend the legislation so that it was the way they had originally wanted it.

In that atmosphere, with ten per cent of the vote, the Conservative went away for the summer. Now, what of the outlook? Not what an outlook, difficult to predict, never was the outcome of an inevitable election so uncertain, never above all, was there a situation in which the parties varying fortunes could change and change again, so frequent, and dramatically.

Opinion Polls

The opinion polls (which a like some kind of addictive drug after the two catastrophes they had in successive elections predicting a comfortable Labor victory in 1970, when the Tories won, and easy Tory win in 1974 when Labor did it—might have been thought that nobody was ever again take any notice of them at all, yet here they are, all the papers, and their findings are solemnly and anxiously discussed, showing up and down like voters, showing no signs of coming to rest on any floor. I believe, that the constitutional process of impeachment has begun, with many millions of Americans sitting by as witnesses. What would the House tell Americans who watched the proceedings before the Rodino committee if it decided to forgo all debate on this important matter?

Fever

What's more, the gimmick fever reportedly has begun to affect the Democratic leaders of the Senate. There are reports current on Capitol Hill that extensive plans for changing the Senate rules before a possible impeachment trial of President Nixon are presently under consideration. Let us hope these turn out to be merely reports that have no substance. There is no more reason to change the rules in the Senate than there is to adjust the procedure in the House.

I believe the die has been cast. I believe the process has begun and must be followed meticulously to its final conclusion in accordance with the rules provided by our forefathers in the Constitution. I believe all the members of the House who do not belong to the Rodino committee should be heard and their position explained. This is the only way we can provide the necessary element of fairness to the elected members of Congress, to the President and to the United States of America.

Barry M. Goldwater, a Republican, is senior senator from Arizona. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Stalin Prize Winner

Noted Soviet Writer Is Said to Get Permission to Leave

By Peter Canis

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP).—Vladimir Nekrasov, one of the Soviet Union's most popular writers of postwar years, has received permission to leave the country, sources said last night.

Mr. Nekrasov, 62, who was awarded the Stalin Prize for a controversial novel about the Bat-

tle of Stalingrad, applied for a visa last winter and plans to go to Switzerland. In February, after the expulsion of fellow novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Nekrasov issued a public demonstration of official controls on writers and literature.

In recent months, unofficial sources reported that Mr. Nekrasov had been approached by some senior Soviet officials and urged not to emigrate. Mr. Nekrasov is not a Jew and his wish to leave the country cannot be dismissed by the authorities here as a Zionist gesture.

Like Rostropovich

Rather, Mr. Nekrasov's departure is considered comparable to that of the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who was permitted to go to London "for two years" and is not expected by his friends to return.

Mr. Nekrasov retained great personal popularity and literary influence in the Soviet Union in spite of a series of run-ins with the authorities in the last 14 years. His books are still better known in this country, Russians say, than those of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The 1945 novel called "In the Stalingrad Trenches" was attacked at the time of its publication as lacking in glorification of the Soviet soldier. But Stalin "unofficially" approved of the book and the latest edition of the Soviet Literary Encyclopedia, published in 1968, calls it "one of the best works of Soviet fiction."

Trip to U.S.

Mr. Nekrasov was publicly criticized in 1962 by Nikita Khrushchev, then Soviet premier and party head, for a book based on a short trip to the United States. The ban on his work was lifted by Mr. Khrushchev's successors, but Mr. Nekrasov got in trouble again in 1969 for, among other things, making a speech on the 26th anniversary of the massacre of Jews at Babi Yar, near Kiev. Subsequent investigations led to Mr. Nekrasov's expulsion from the Communist party.

In his February statement, Mr. Nekrasov said the Soviet Union is losing talented people who are being sent or choosing to go abroad. "Who needs this?" he wrote. "Are we being too generous by throwing away people of whom we should be proud? ... All become part of someone else's culture. Who will be left to us?"

Tentative Accord Ends Threat of U.S. Phone Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Bell Telephone System and its unions have reached tentative agreement on a \$3-billion, three-year contract, averting a nationwide telephone strike scheduled for today. Bell is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

But negotiators for members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the Western Electric Co., a Bell subsidiary, rejected the tentative agreement, and IBEW members struck at least 10 Western Electric plants.

The tentative agreement covers the 500,000-member Communications Workers of America, IBEW members employed directly by Bell and a group of 35 smaller independent unions.

An IBEW spokesman said 80,000 IBEW members work for Western Electric and 65,000 more work directly for Bell. A Western Electric spokesman said IBEW members had set up pickets at 10 of the 15 Western Electric plants employing IBEW members. He estimated that 36,000 to 37,000 IBEW workers were on strike.

The tentative Bell agreement, which requires rank-and-file approval, would boost wages and benefits 33.8 per cent during the next three years.

Ness' Monster Is Only Otters, Briton Argues

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Loch Ness monster may not be a bunch of otters, according to a British wildlife expert says.

John Wilson, warden of a reserve run by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, has reported to the society that otters frequently go in for "porpoising" activities in the Scottish lake.

Mr. Wilson said in his report that he has observed otters undulating their bodies and tails as they swim. "Four or five otters swimming in line with heads and tails and bodies continually appearing and disappearing combine to look like a prehistoric monster," he said.

Saigon Says Enemy Drive Is Repulsed

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Saigon command said today that North Vietnamese troops, moving under a barrage of shells, attacked government rangers on the outskirts of Duc Duc, 20 miles north of Da Nang.

The command said government forces killed 230 North Vietnamese in repelling the attack on the strict town with heavy air and artillery support.

Government casualties were said as 25 killed and 65 wounded as the fighting moved into its 14th consecutive day on the northern and central coasts of North Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu urged in a speech that the communist attacks were in preparation for a general offensive.

Recalls Tet Offensive

Mr. Thieu compared the current situation with the Tet offensive in 1968, adding, "They think we can no longer help us." "We are now reliving 1968," Mr. Thieu told 30,000 persons at a rally at a soccer stadium held to mark the sixth anniversary of the North Vietnamese People's Self-Defense Force.

South Vietnam's military negotiators have said the cease-fire recently signed in Paris 18 months ago is in danger of collapse because of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks.

Mr. Thieu said Communists had not abandoned a plan to take all Vietnam by force.

Cambodian Fighting

In Pnom Penh, the Cambodian command said government troops launched a large operation to drive insurgents from their hideout range of the city.

The insurgents, positioned as far as Pnom Penh as three miles, launched three rocket attacks. One person was reported killed. During the last week, rebels have fired 17 rockets at the city, killing six and wounding 30, the command said. The command also said that up to 100,000 people fled from the city, 20 miles north of the cap-

U.S. Steel Firms Indicted for Rigging Bids in Florida

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Four steel companies were indicted today by a federal grand jury for conspiring to rig bids and award construction contracts for reinforcing steel sold in Florida, the Justice Department said.

The department said the grand jury in Tampa, Fla., returned indictments against Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Harsco Steel Corp., the company's first supervisor in Tampa.

Florida Steel Co. company president, Edward Flom, and Frank Hunsberger, a company director and former vice-president, were also indicted.

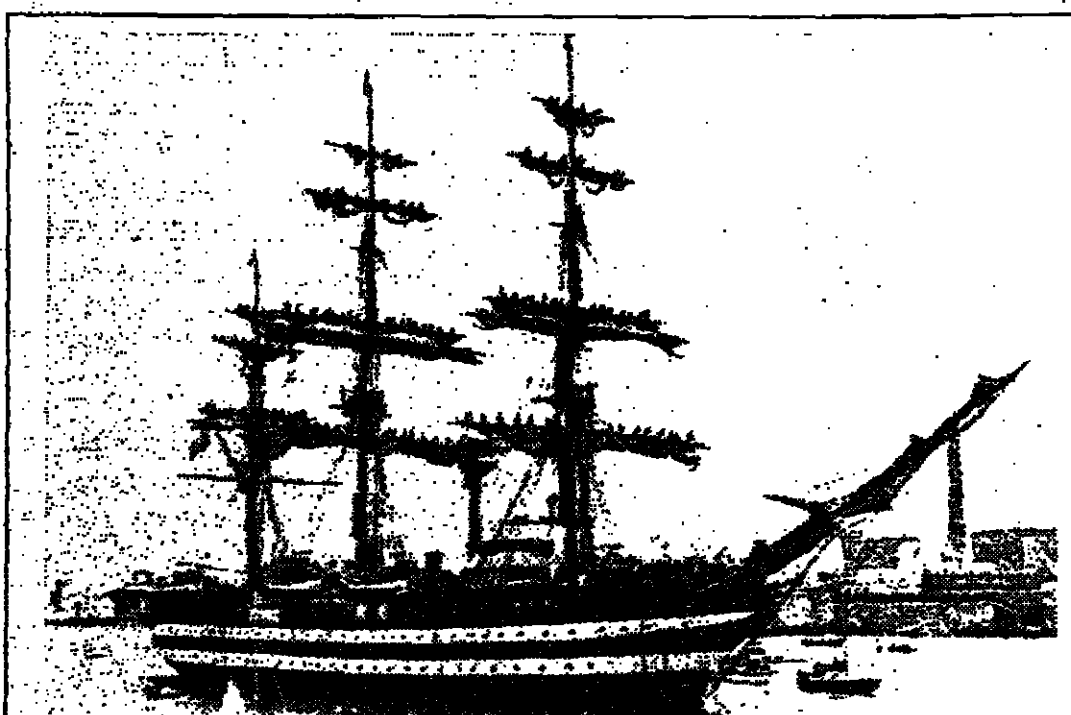
Laclede Steel Co. and David Hoffman, district manager of the Tampa region, were also indicted.

Owen Steel Co. of Florida, Attorney General William French Smith said a civil suit was filed in connection with the criminal action, seeking to enjoin the companies from continuing the alleged conspiracy.

The indictment, according to the Justice Department, charged that the defendants conspired to rig bids and allocate contracts requiring the use of reinforcing steel bars, or "re-bars," from 1960 to at least late 1972.

"Re-bars" are used to reinforce concrete used in buildings and highways. In the last two years, the four companies sold 422,000 tons of re-bar materials for an estimated \$65 million in Florida, the department said.

If convicted of the criminal charges, each company could be fined up to \$50,000. Each of the individuals, if convicted, could be fined the same amount and would also face a possible one-year term in prison.



SAILS TRIMMED—The Italian ship Amerigo Vesputti lies off Cowes, the Isle of Wight, as part of the fleet of 40 sailing vessels in a "Parade of Sail."

Cholera and Floods Claim 119 Lives in Bangladesh

DACCA, Aug. 5 (AP).—The flood crisis in Bangladesh worsened yesterday as 119 persons died, most of them victims of a flood-related outbreak of cholera, officials said.

It was the 49th consecutive day of flooding in the nation. A total of 517 persons have died so far.

and the floodwaters have submerged 260 miles of roads.

Saturday, 20,000 of the country's 52,000 square miles of land were reported under water. Official estimates of damage topped \$600 million.

Millions of persons marooned in isolated areas were being evacuated to safer zones by the army and other government rescue teams. But the relief and evacuation process was slow because of a shortage of river craft.

The road between Dacca, the capital, and the country's only major port, Chittagong, remained disrupted.

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Approve Prison Officials' Policy

Families of 2 Slain Hostages Praise Police

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 5 (AP).—Relatives of the two women hostages killed in the shootout that ended a siege at the state prison here have praised the Texas Department of Corrections for its handling of the situation.

Troy Standley, a former FBI agent and the former husband of Julia Standley, said that his family was aware of the official policy that no inmate with hostages would be allowed to leave the prison walls.

"If we did not have that little policy, we might as well tear down all the walls of all the penal institutions in the nation," Mr. Standley said yesterday.

Mrs. Standley and Elizabeth Beseda, another hostage, died Saturday night after 10 days as captives of three armed convicts, who also held 10 other hostages. Two of the convicts died and another hostage was wounded in the shootout.

Escape Attempt

The shooting took place during an escape attempt that the convicts apparently thought authorities had agreed to. Prison officials said later that they never had any intention of letting the convicts go free.

Mr. Standley said that he had faced similar situations in his career as a law enforcement official. "Of course, there were times during this past situation when I wished I could have been on the

other side of the gun, but I realized it would not be all right." R.L. Beseda, the husband of the other victim, issued a statement yesterday saying: "In spite of the tragic outcome, from our personal standpoint, my family and I wish to express our great commendation of the handling of the recent prison break and preceding events by officials of the Texas Department of Corrections."

Turks to Control Poppy Growing

ANKARA, Aug. 5 (AP).—Premier Bulent Ecevit said yesterday that his country has arranged for "tight control" of opium fields when poppy cultivation resumes this fall in seven provinces. It was banned in 1971 under U.S. pressure.

"We will concentrate on control in the fields and not at the borders," Mr. Ecevit said at a news conference. "We agree with the United States that border checks are more difficult and less effective."

Several thousand police officers, mostly American-trained, will enforce the controls, Mr. Ecevit said. He added that he was confident poppy growers would cooperate. "They are not the ones who were making illegal profits from the poppy," he said. "If they had been, they wouldn't be the poorest farmers in Turkey."

Mr. Beseda said that W.J. Beseda, the prison system director, and his associates "handled the situation with the greatest capability possible."

No Criticism

Two of the hostages who survived also said they had no criticism of officials' handling of the situation.

Ronald Robinson, 35, said that the rescue attempt by police was "as professional as could be done by any group of men under similar circumstances." Mr. Robinson is a doctoral student in criminal justice at Sam Houston State University and a teacher in the prison school system.

Ann Fleming, another of the hostages, said that she felt no bitterness for her captors or for the way the police handled the siege.

"We knew all along that a few had to die in order for others to live," the 50-year-old Mrs. Fleming said.

Brezhnev-Kadar Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and the Hungarian party chief, Janos Kadar, held talks in the Crimea during the weekend, the government newspaper Izvestia announced tonight. It said that Mr. Kadar arrived in the Soviet Union Friday and left today.

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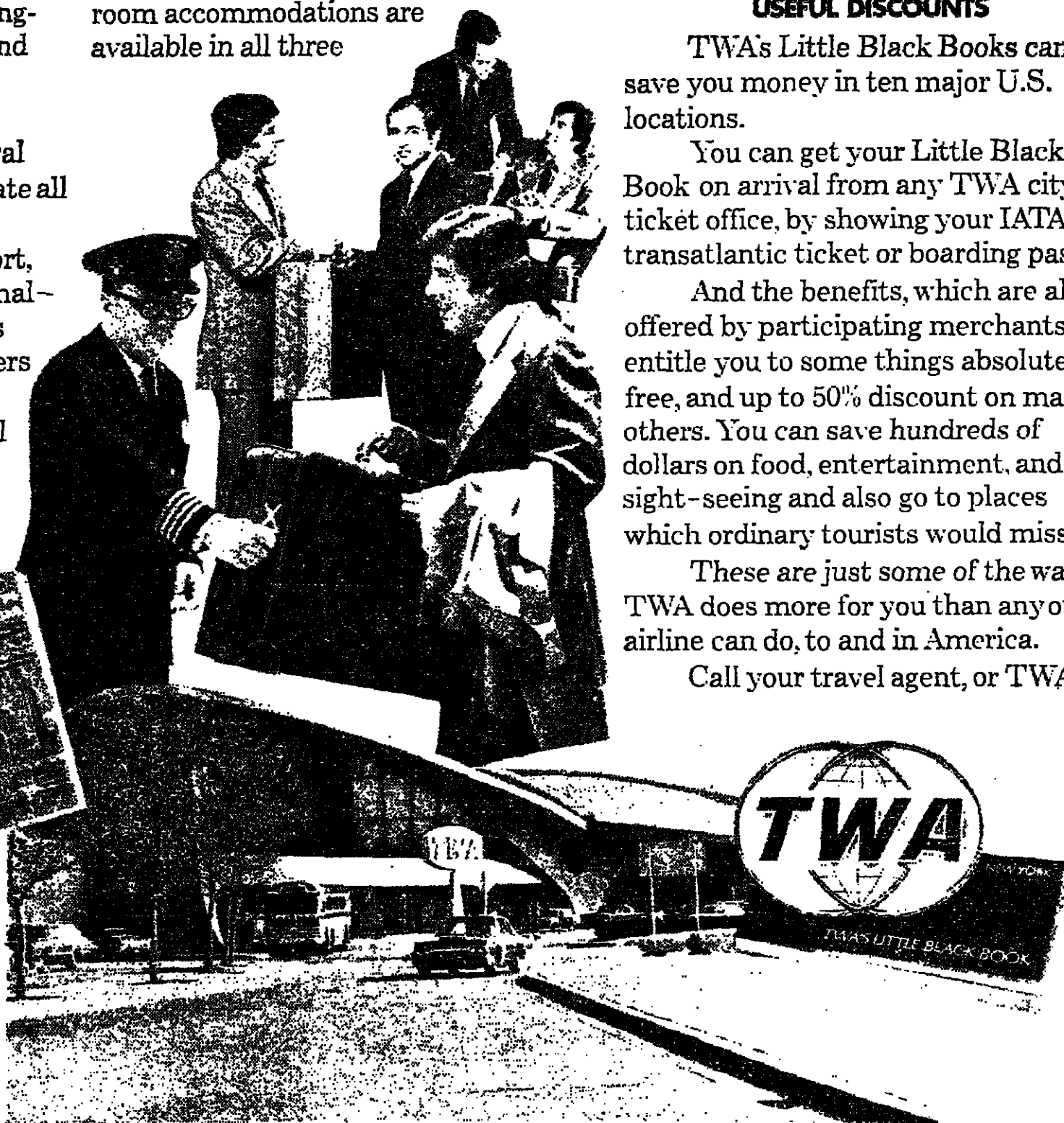
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14 Years Old and Maturing

Brasilia, an Imposing Capital, Lacks Third Dimension-Heart

By Marvin Howe

BRASILIA, Aug. 5 (NYT).—A good deal of courage, talent and hard work have gone into building this city of the future, but somehow the heart got lost along the way.

Brasilia is now 14 years old and maturing. It is no longer a museum in the wilderness 540 miles west of coastal civilization, but has effectively become the federal capital of Brazil. The government ministries, official agencies, diplomatic missions, private companies and workers from all over the country have moved here, but the city appears lifeless except for the maddening swirl of automobiles.

"What we must do now is to humanize Brasilia," says the new governor of the Federal District, Elmo Serejo Farias, who has ambitious plans to complete the capital's unfinished works, fill in the empty spaces and expand.

The governor has called on Brasilia's two original creators, architect Oscar Niemeyer and city planner Lucio Costa, to help. The city's founder, former President Juscelino Kubitschek, gave Mr. Niemeyer and Mr. Costa complete freedom to build their dreams. However, after the establishment of the authoritarian military regime a decade ago, the two artists have kept their distances.

Mr. Niemeyer has since designed an occasional building and recently presented a project for the new Ministry of Finance. It is said, however, that he was bitter over the rejection of his design for the international airport and the failure to complete two of his major works, the National Theater and lake bridge.

Mr. Costa plans to come to Brasilia next month for the first time in 10 years to review the city plans and see what can be done. He refuses to give his reasons for abandoning the city, but officials in the governor's office say it was because of "distortions" in the original plan.

While the abstract purity of Brasilia's lines has drawn worldwide praise, the city's lack of warmth is widely criticized. Some European architects have decried the monotony of the symmetrical planning.

"The trouble is that the city lacks its third dimension, the gregarious, community area or the heart, which was part of the original plan," Mr. Costa declared in a recent interview in Rio de Janeiro.

Ardent Champion

Mr. Costa is an ardent champion of Brasilia, with all its faults, and alludes to his frustrations with good humor. A slight man in his sixties, Mr. Costa is theoretically in retirement, but goes regularly to his office in the Ministry of Education where he has worked for the past 30 years.

"The miracle is that we Brasilians, who are not very fond of work, could build an imposing capital out of red dust and solitude in only three years' time and that it could resist the upheavals of the revolution," Mr. Costa declared. Referring to changes in his plan, Mr. Costa said generously: "The only certainty in town planning is that reality will be different."

He said that the original pilot plan was conceived with three dimensions: monumental proportions for the administration buildings, medium scale for the residential areas and a crowded, congested area in the city center with pedestrian malls, cafes, restaurants, cinemas, bars and tea houses where people could meet.

Mr. Costa's original plan describes this city center as "a mixture of Piccadilly Circus, Times Square and the Champs-Élysées." Today, however, the center of Brasilia is mostly half-filled parking lots, with a large and generally empty shopping center on one side of the mall and a block of shops and movies under construction on the other side. Many people doubt that a heart can be grafted into the city at this point.



THE UNCUT VERSION—This strange looking creature, with perhaps the biggest fingernails in the animal world, is the pride of a Duisburg, West Germany, zoo. A magnificent specimen of the almost extinct giant armadillo, three feet long, weighing 80 pounds.

Sioux Fighting U.S. Decision On Their Claim to Black Hills

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—By deducting the cost of rations given Sioux Indians nearly a century ago, the government is attempting to whittle down to only \$4 million a potentially huge land-claim settlement for the gold-rich Black Hills of South Dakota, according to a backer of a little-known amendment pending in Congress.

More than \$1 billion in gold has been taken from one mine alone and many millions more in silver and timber have been realized by white men since the territory of 1 1/2 million acres was taken from the Indians in 1877, according to attorneys for the Sioux.

Marvin Sonosky, a lawyer for eight Sioux tribes, said that the Indians have told government representatives "to take their cocked formula and go to hell."

He accused the Indian Land Claims Commission of "trying to commit robbery."

The Justice Department is appealing a ruling issued by the Land Claims Commission in February that set the 1877 fair market value for the Black Hills at \$17.1 million. The department is maintaining that the Indians should not be compensated at all because the land take-over was not a deprivation of property as defined under the Constitution's Fifth Amendment.

99,000 Indians

Mr. Sonosky declined to say how much he thinks the 80,000 Sioux living in the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska should be compensated for the Black Hills. But, using a simple interest rate of 5 per cent a year, the figure would be many times the commission's \$17.1 million fair-market estimate.

The Black Hills case, which has been in and out of various courts since 1923, stems from alleged treaty violations after one of the few Indian wars that the U.S. government lost.

It was the war over the Bozeman, or Powder River, Trail, a campaign fought in 1865-67. The trail to the Montana gold fields out through the Sioux hunting lands. After the war, a treaty giving the Indians almost everything they asked for—including the Black Hills—was signed. In the treaty, the government also promised the Indians food rations.

But when gold was discovered in the Black Hills, miners poured into the great Sioux reservation, in violation of a treaty that barred non-Indians from the territory. In 1876, a presidential commission failed to negotiate purchase of the Black Hills from the Sioux. The government then ordered that no further attempt should be made to keep non-Indians off the great Sioux reservation, according to the Sioux.

Subsequently, the Sioux were declared to be hostile and the Army attacked in the spring of 1876. On June 25 of that year, Gen. George Custer's 7th Cavalry was defeated at Little Bighorn and 259 soldiers, including Custer, were killed.

Rations to the Sioux were cut.

off by Congress and, according to the Sioux, it legislated the cession of the Black Hills, abrogating the Indians' hunting rights.

The 1877 act did provide, however, that the government would give each Sioux a daily ration of 1 1/2 pounds of beef or a half-pound of bacon, a half-pound of flour and a half-pound of corn "until the Indians are able to support themselves."

It is this food allotment, which the government has estimated cost up to \$25 million, that the Land Claims Commission has suggested be deducted from any future settlement. The commission said that in a future proceeding it will determine "the extent to which the Sioux have been compensated."

In a memorandum included in a Senate Interior Committee report on an amendment proposed by Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., Mr. Sonosky argued: "The government committed two wrongs: First, it deprived the Sioux of their livelihood; secondly, it deprived the Sioux of their land. What the United States gave back in rations should not be stretched to cover both wrongs."

Sen. Abourezk's amendment to the Indian Claims Commission Act would provide that "food, rations or provisions" would not be considered payment for a land claim.

Mr. Sonosky said that his analysis of the ration-credit formula indicated that the Sioux could end up with about \$4 million.

9 Die, 30 Hurt In Derailment Of French Train

DOL-DE-BRETAGNE, France, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A passenger train carrying about 400 persons hurtled off the tracks last night, killing nine persons and injuring 30.

Many of the passengers were young French soldiers returning to their bases in Brittany after a weekend's leave. The train, the Cui-Remes express, was derailed in this town near the English Channel. The cause of the derailment was not immediately known.

The train was due to stop in Dol, but it left the tracks on a curve about 400 yards before the station. The locomotive and six passenger cars were derailed. The train's engineer was killed.

Today, authorities ordered an autopsy on the engineer. Passengers said the train appeared to be going excessively fast when the derailment occurred.

Teachers Dispatched To Tibet by China

HONG KONG, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The Chinese government has decided to step up its education program in Tibet, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said the first group of 389 teachers, from Shanghai, Peking and five Chinese provinces, had left for Tibet recently "to help develop socialist education there in accordance with a State Council decision."

Eight Books a Year

70 Adventures Later, Englishman Goes West

By Helena Matheopoulos

LONDON (UPI).—J. T. Edson was a postman in Melton Mowbray until five years ago. Before that, he worked in a factory producing pet food, and before that he owned a fish shop, and before that he was in the Army serving in Kenya and Hong Kong.

But all the while he was busy writing, first illustrated adventure comics, and then Westerns—70 in all—for Corgi paperbacks. They include "The Texan," "Apache Rampage," "The Arizona Ranger," "The Devil's Gun," "Rio Hondo Kid," "Calamity Spells Trouble," and many others, all translated into several languages "including Dutch."

Now that he has retired, Edson can manage to write about eight books a year. Each takes about eight weeks, although he once finished one, "Slaughter House," in 11 days. The past five years, he has been able to live on his literary earnings, which average about £2,000 a year.

His ambition is to see one of his stories on the screen "as long as they stick to my plot and don't muck things about." Edson has done some mental casting: Elvis Presley for the Kid, Rick van Nuyter for Mark Counter (his hero evolved from the muscle men in the Italian Hercules films) and someone as like Raquel Welch as possible for a glamorized version of Calamity Jane. But there is no one around to play his favorite, Dusty Fog. He would have chosen Andy Murphy, who died in a plane crash in 1971.

His West

Amazingly enough, Edson did not go to the West. He describes so vividly in his books until this summer. He didn't think that mattered much, though, "because, anyway, my West is the Hollywood West, the Gene Autry-Roy Rogers and, especially, the Audie Murphy-West. I was meant to go last year, but the date, June

16th, clashed with the opening of the course-fishing season. As fishing is my burning, consuming passion, the choice was obvious. Still, I am hoping to go soon, as a guest of the Association of Western Writers of America." He is there now.

Edson was reared on Westerns, but they irritated him, "because there was never enough detail about how the glorious hero caught the bloody villain! I take enormous trouble over researching details for my books, even, for instance, to the extent of writing to the Sheriff's Association of Texas, who sent me the entire penal code. Very nice the American police are, over things like that."

He himself is far from being an action man. "The truth is, I'm bone idle. I was forced to seek a job with the post office only when my doctor examined me and sent around the undertaker for my measurements the next day. I took the hint and looked for a job with plenty of exercise."

Writer's Block

Born into a family of coal miners, he is now 56, married, with six children ranging from 23 to 8 years old. "You've got to think of some way to keep tax down," he says. "Background has nothing to do with writing. You are either born a writer or you are not. That's all there is to it. None of my ancestors were, and none of my children either. I guess I was lucky, because a clever teacher at school encouraged me when he realized I'd never be any good at woodwork."

"The thing with writing is that you sometimes get really dry, and those are the worst times. I become impulsive to live with and the wife packs me off to Ireland to fish. But it doesn't happen very often, because when I begin to feel short of ideas, all I have to do is walk around the corner



J.T. Edson, author and fisherman.

past the Labor Exchange, and that sends me whizzing back to my typewriter."

After leaving school at 14, he worked in a stone quarry for four years, and then joined the Army. That he began writing adventure stories about the settlers there. This led to all sorts of illustrated comics for D.C. Thomson, dog stories, pioneer stories, action stories, anything as long as it was fun and escapist "except for war stories, which never are."

"Escapism is absolutely essential in this lousy world, and it's

the need for it that sells my Westerns. They were triggered off by my own boredom and need to escape from it. I think of plots all the time, especially while fishing. Sometimes a story changes itself while I'm writing it, and then I keep the original plot for another book.

"While with the post office, I did my rounds as quickly as possible, then rushed to a cafe and wrote down rough drafts for stories. Now I sometimes wake up around 5 in the morning, remember how I then had to get up at 6 every day, and shudder!"

The Deepening Crisis in the U.S. Arts

By Stephen Isaacs

NEW YORK (WP).—America's performing arts companies—already groveling for donations to meet costs—are increasingly heading into the far deeper financial crisis according to a survey of the arts released by the Ford Foundation.

The survey took several years to complete and encompasses 90 per cent of the spending by all nonprofit performing arts companies in the United States.

All the costs and income factors of 27 theaters, 31 operas, 91 symphony orchestras and 17 ballet and modern dance troupes were surveyed for the six years that ended with the 1970-71 season.

The foundation's survey—in effect a massive audit—said that in the 1970-71 season, local patrons' contributions to arts groups across the nation totaled \$36 million.

By the 1980-81 season, the survey speculated, it might take as much as \$268 million in local contributions just to keep the level of finance where they were in the 1970-71 season.

The report says that "...if the total earnings gap continued to grow throughout the present decade at exactly the rate it grew during the survey period, it would triple by 1980, even before any inflation factor was applied to it."

Earnings Gap

The report said: "The survey fully documents the fact, well known to professionals in the field, that the labor-intensive performing arts, whose productivity cannot keep pace with the ever-increasing productivity of the industrial economy in which they exist, are faced with an ever-increasing gap between their operating costs and their earned income."

But the survey also states that "the very nature of performing groups along with their need for artistic freedom and goals make it both impossible and undesirable for them to limit their spending to what they can earn."

One interesting finding of the audit is that "each art form imposes limitations upon the extent to which the management, in its efforts to keep costs at a minimum while maintaining artistic quality, can vary cost components."

For instance, symphony orchestras—which do not have high costs of sets and costumes as do the opera and ballet—have a similar cost pattern throughout the country, and symphonies will spend more on artistic salaries and fees than any of the other forms.

Some Comparisons

Artistic payments by the 91 symphonies in the survey period averaged 61 per cent of the orchestras' total budgets each year, compared with 33 per cent for theater, 45 per cent for

opera, and 41 per cent for ballet and modern dance.

But each of the other areas spent between 7 and 8 per cent of their money on scenery, costumes, light and sound, while symphonies spent but 1 per cent on that.

The survey says that there will always be a gap between what the companies can earn and what they need to spend, and during the survey period, income earned by the groups amounted to "from about one-half to nearly three-quarters of expenditures."

"The gap between earnings and costs has been met thus far by contributions from private pa-

trons and from foundations such as Ford (which has given \$304 million to the arts) and from government grants. By far, the greatest share has come from local contributions."

In the final season of the survey, 1970-71, local contributions totaled \$35,967,000. Foundations' gifts totaled \$3,383,000. Grants from local, state and federal government totaled \$7,778,000. Because of the spiraling cost factor involved in the arts, the study says that "the unenviable spreads now that if the arts are to remain healthy, and to make the contribution to the conditions

of human existence that they are capable of, they will require increasing support from public funds, from corporations, and above all, from the private sector, particularly private patrons."

For Theaters

The extrapolations from the auditors show that, by 1980-81, at an annual rate of inflation of 7 percent, the earnings gap for theaters will be \$40 million, a sum that will have to be made up by contributions if the theaters are to survive as they are now.

For operas (excluding the Metropolitan Opera), the earnings gap at 7 per cent inflation would be \$25 million. For symphonies, the gap would be \$360 million and for ballet, \$25 million.

The report concludes by saying that "even without any inflationary effects, that growth (of the performing arts and their earnings gaps) will go on because performing artists are among the technically disadvantaged in an almost completely technologized economy."

"On arable land, in automated factories, and even in the tightest white-collar confines, productivity habitually increases now in ways that justify the certain ascent of wage rates."

"But habitual increases are beyond the conceptual when dedicated artists working together are addressed to a single work of art. . . . The 'Eureka' will not work at three times Beethoven's tempo. There can never be new peaks of efficiency in the performing arts to replace the fixed demands of authenticity, and the size of the live audience for any performance cannot be enlarged, even though telecommunications can considerably reach enlarged audiences outside the halls with an effect on earned income that can only be guessed at now."

"Live audiences cannot be enlarged for arts works that cannot be technologized, but those handicaps are the lesser half of the economic problem."

"The inflationary effect, always impending, has come down on the arts organizations with a force that could cripple. During this decade there might well be a five-fold widening of the gap between what they can earn by performing and what they will need to continue at it."

"And while their prospects dim, their value deepens. The technology that saves work hours generates free time for workers. But a populace turning steadily in large numbers to the performing arts surveyed here may soon have fewer performing arts groups to turn to if it does not first demand growing and dignifying sources for their support."

The auditors said that their speculations as to the future had to be just that because of the uncertainties of the economy and the effects on incomes and on the rate of inflation.

But the auditors speculated that, even assuming the best—which would include a 7 per cent inflation rate, ever-larger appropriations for the National Endowment of the Arts and for state and local arts grants, and a .88 per cent increase in arts grants from foundations—local noncommercial contributions would have to make up a gap of \$184 million by 1980-81 for the arts groups to maintain their financial levels of 1970-71.

In Attempt to Save Species

Falcons Bred in Captivity Take Lessons in Freedom

By Nancy Hicks

NEW PALTZ, N.Y. (NYT).—Two fledgling peregrine falcons, bred in captivity this spring, have been released here to learn to swoop and soar and hunt as their kind learn in their survival training for freedom.

The breeding, release and training of the falcons is part of an informal national experiment to save the species from extinction. The birds, which have been living in a covered nest atop the 10-story faculty tower of the New Palitz State Teachers College, will spend the next month being weaned by their parent, Dr. Heinz Meng, an ornithologist who has been the first person successfully to breed peregrines in captivity.

When September comes, this pair is expected to be strong enough to join the southward migration. If they survive the flight to the tropics and back, they should settle near spring on the same faculty building or at least on a cliff in the nearby mountains, which two decades ago were heavily populated with the birds.

The cumulative effect of years of DDT use, however, brought the falcon close to extinction. The chemical altered the calcium production of the female, rendering egg shells too fragile to withstand the 32-day incubation period.

There are still a number of peregrines in Canada, and a few along the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest. A recent survey of the Rocky Mountains showed that there were only 20 pairs of the swift birds of prey in that area, only two of the pairs producing eggs that hatched. Dr. Tom Cade, a professor at Cornell's ornithology lab, said there were no peregrine falcons born wild on the East Coast any longer, although they were numerous here years ago.

The survival training here is "a learning experiment rather than a serious attempt to re-establish these birds," according to Cade.

to Cade. He has been working with Meng in recent years, breeding the falcons in his laboratory rather than in Meng's experimental chamber in his backyard.

"We have to find out what problems there are in putting back birds bred in captivity," Cade said. "Getting them to learn to hunt and fly is not the real problem. It's making them strong enough to withstand the migration. Only half of the birds who leave an area return in a year."

Over the years, numerous scientists had tried, unsuccessfully, to breed the bird in captivity, using a host of methods, including artificial insemination. Finally, Meng said "down and played bird psychiatrist" to replicate the natural mating conditions in captivity. This method factor involved in the first year and three the second year. Then he sent his breeding pair to Cade, who bred 20 new falcons with several breeding pairs last year and 22 new birds this year.

200 a Year

By taking the first clutch of eggs away from the female a few days after they have been laid, the scientists have been able to double and, in some cases, triple the number the females would naturally lay in a year's time. Cade said that within a few years he expected to produce 200 new falcons a year, more than were ever born in the wild in this area.

The first birds born in captivity are too tame to be set free. They are being kept for breeding purposes, Meng said. But the fledglings are being trained to return to a free environment.

Meng's falcons are going through a process known as "hacking." They were taken away from their parents at about three weeks of age and set up in a substitute nest on a tower of the university building. Each morning and each evening for four weeks, Meng took a daily allotment of pigeons to the nest. This food is the same amount that would be provided by the natural parents of the bird. (They are unable to fly until they are seven weeks old.)

Then, both birds were tagged with radio transmitters and set free on the campus to learn to fly. They were sent to the knowledge that they would have to learn to fly on their own. Their parents would not, at this stage in their survival preparation.

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Action of Oil Arabians Postponed

Gulf States to Force Move

From Wire Dispatches

Aug. 5.—Announcement of Saudi Arabia's planned action has been postponed. It is rumored that it may be deferred indefinitely. Saudi Arabia's Middle East Economic Survey reports that attention has been focused on the possibility that the timing of the move—without any price set—would reduce the current 93 percent of oil price.

ever, the publication says high-level consultations between the six Persian Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on the oil price question have been postponed for the past ten days have been postponed for the past ten days have been postponed for the past ten days.

Saudi announcement plans to hold the auction, led at 1.5 million barrels or roughly 13 percent of OPEC's current allowable production, seems already overdue, port said. It added that the move has been put off indefinitely.

Iran and the United Arab Emirates have said they rather keep the oil in the ground in the event of a price "even if the world was used with oil"—a reference to plans to increase out-

put.

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U.S. Links Dip in GNP To the Sale of Aramco

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The change in ownership of an oil company thousands of miles away in Saudi Arabia accounts for the entire decline in the "real" U.S. gross national product in the second quarter, government statisticians have discovered.

The discovery, in the view of many economists, is another example of why GNP accounts must increasingly be interpreted with caution, including the judgment

of whether 1974 will be declared a recession year.

The item that distorted the second-quarter figures, it turns out, was the assumption of majority ownership by Saudi Arabia of Aramco, the formerly U.S.-owned oil company that produces 36 percent of the oil in Saudi Arabia, which has more oil reserves than any other country in the world.

The transaction reduced the "net exports of goods and services" component of the GNP because it reduced the flow of corporate profits from abroad.

The drop in overseas income—which like other remitted overseas profits is included in the GNP—was \$2.5 billion in the second quarter.

Herman Liebling, a senior Treasury Department economist, has calculated that "in constant dollars, this decline was large enough to account for the entire decline in real GNP in the second quarter."

The Saudi government announced in June that it had reached agreement with Aramco—the Arabian American Oil Co.—to increase its ownership of the company from 25 to 60 percent, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Aramco, which produces more oil than any other company in the world, was founded in 1933 by Standard Oil Co. of California. Its ownership has been expanded to include Texaco, Exxon, Mobil and—as of two years ago—the Saudi government, which is expected eventually to assume 100 percent ownership.

Mr. Liebling points out that the change in corporate ownership, and the accompanying drop in return to profits, "has nothing whatever to do with production or employment or consumption at home."

He has calculated what is called the "gross domestic product," a measure used by most other countries, which excludes income flows from abroad. This measure showed a tiny increase of 0.1 percent in the second quarter instead of the 1.2 percent decline reported for the GNP.

Mr. Liebling argues that "the GNP measure has provided an incomplete and indeed misleading indicator of developments in the domestic economy, because of oil income swings," which have been "very large this year."

Mr. Liebling argues that such measures as industrial production, employment and electric power production, indicate that the economy grew in the second quarter. However, he contends that the GNP, quite apart from the distortion caused by overseas oil income, showed weakness in several import sectors.

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Dresdner Backs Private Bank

Dresdner Bank has become an unlimited partner—the fifth and largest—in the private bank Sionman Bank of Hamburg, and Dresdner's 25 percent-owned unit Privatebankhaus Hamburg has become a limited liability partner in Sionman. A Dresdner Bank spokesman says the move is a preventive measure to give greater security to Sionman Bank. The action is a result of difficulties created for West German banks by the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt, he adds, saying that Dresdner regards this as a possible model for further strengthening measures within the banking community. Such an action, under which a major bank guarantees a smaller bank, is preferable to letting the bank collapse, he says. The Hardy and Sionman Banks have been negotiating closer cooperation for some time and Dresdner stepped into the discussions last Friday to allow them to come to a quicker conclusion, he notes. Financial details of the move, which takes immediate effect, were not revealed. Sionman Bank also becomes a partner in Hardy Bank under the arrangement.

Itoh to Study Iron Project in Egypt

C. Itoh & Co., the Japanese trading firm, plans to study the feasibility of a \$150-million sponge iron project in Alexandria, Egypt with Brazilian, West German, Japanese and Egyptian interests. Itoh, the project's organizer, says the study will be completed by the end of October. A final decision on the project, which would use Brazilian pelletized iron ore in a German-designed direct-reduction process, will be made approximately three months after the study is complete.

U.S. Compensation Cushioning Crop Losses

Farm Payouts Could Hurt Inflation Fight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Alternately flooded by rain and seared by drought, U.S. farmers appear headed toward far poorer harvests of basic crops this year than most forecasters were predicting only a few weeks back.

That's obviously grim news for Nixon administration economists who were counting on a generous rise in wheat, corn and cotton output this year to help check rampant inflation. Equally unpleasant, though less obvious, is the impact of crop disaster to the budget parers who are searching for ways to carve as much as \$5 billion from this fiscal year's budget as part of the same anti-inflation effort.

For as diverse crop conditions are threatening hard times in the farm belt and uncomfortable depletion of the nation's grain and fiber supplies, they are also confronting the government with an unanticipated demand for whopping federal disaster payments to growers.

For farmers, of course, the payments—available for the first time this year—represent at least a partial cushion against severe operating losses that otherwise might force a number of farmers out of business. "When you're down on your luck, anything will help," says Meredith Harper, a Texas farmer who lost almost all the cotton on 800 drought-stricken acres and now is in line for about \$12,000 in disaster aid.

How big the disaster bill will be still is not clear. At a minimum, officials at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) believe, it will be several times the \$175 million originally budgeted for the program in the current fiscal year ending next June 30.

Thus far, farmers have turned in more than 100,000 crop-loss and prevented-planting claims at their local ASCS offices, and viable claims ultimately could total twice that number, estimates Victor Senecal, an ASCS executive involved in administering the program.

Whatever the figure, it is certain to exceed by far the government's greatly shrunken bill for subsidies to grain and cotton producers. Remaining outlays for wool producers, dairy supports and other small programs are estimated to total only some \$160 million this fiscal year, compared with the more than \$3.5 billion that the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp. poured out to producers in fiscal 1973.

One reason for uncertainty over how big the disaster budget bill will be is the department's lack of experience with disaster payments in their present form.

The compensation rates are pegged at one-third the legislated "target prices" of \$2.05 a bushel for wheat, \$1.38 a bushel for corn (the basic feed grain) and 38 cents a pound for cotton—currently sharply below market levels for those crops.

The Imps spokesman said today that he believes that the new smoking material is the first substitute smoking material in the world to receive clearance for consumer acceptance studies from a government-appointed body.

Research has already cost \$4.5 million and a \$13-million factory is being built in Scotland.

It is claimed to be tasteless and much safer than tobacco. A spokesman for Imps, which hopes to begin marketing the "safer" cigarettes within two years, said extensive laboratory tests had shown it produced four times less tar and that, weight-for-weight, the tar was five times less active than tobacco tar.

This means that the new smoking material is safer by a factor of 20," he said.

One of the main criteria used in assessing its safety was how much tar was needed to produce cancer when applied to the skin of mice.

Permission to proceed with consumer reaction trials was given by a committee set up by the government in 1973, under Prof. Robert Hunter of Birmingham University, specifically to advise on safety aspects of synthetic tobacco.

The substitute tobacco is derived from wood pulp processed into sheets of cellulose and then shredded. A secret heat treatment is incorporated. Natural tobacco itself is about 80 percent cellulose.

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Goodyear Cuts Capital Spending

Goodrich Tire & Rubber, despite record earnings this year, is cutting its 1974 capital spending by 10 percent to about \$280 million. Charles Pittard Jr., chairman, says that "because of economic conditions we are now holding back on some projects." As for next year, he says "a lot will depend on the market, but we will probably be back up to the \$300 million level."

Mr. Pittard, explaining the cutbacks, says that "one of our goals is to improve profitability and in line with that we deferred some projects that were not so pressing; we followed a more selective investment policy."

Argyll Field North Sea Output Begins

A spokesman for the U.S. consortium Hamilton Brothers says the Argyll field in the North Sea will begin producing oil by about the end of September, making it possible for British motorists to use domestic gasoline by November. The field, 200 miles east of Scotland's Firth of Forth, has an expected average production of about 25,000 barrels a day, less than 2 percent of Britain's needs. Hamilton says about 20 percent of the Argyll field's crude oil will be turned into gasoline, about 7.5 million gallons monthly. The company estimates that Britain could be self-sufficient in oil supplies within five years.

General Motors added 5.8 to 43.7 and Ford 1.4 to 44.3. GM reported a 14.4 percent gain in late July car sales, while Ford registered a 10.7 percent decline. Chrysler, however, lost 3.8 to 11.1 to a 10 percent decline and American Motors was unchanged at 5.3 on increased sales.

Revo D.S. sank 8 to 16 3/8. The company said there was no corporate news to account for an imbalance of orders that delayed the opening of trading in its stock. However, analysts said there was some disappointment with the company's preliminary report Friday that it had June 1 fiscal year earnings of \$1.77 a share against \$1.85 a year earlier.

Cornell Mortgage Trust fell 2 1/2 to 4 7/8. Late Friday the company reported lower six-months net and suspended its customary dividend for the second quarter.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.28 to 70.94.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.25 to close at 69.55.

Prices on the bond market moved higher. Dealers said that the upside movement generally reflected short-covering following the recent sharp drop, ahead of any possible announcement out of Washington, and lacked any solid buying support.

The deep depression of late last week has evaporated somewhat, dealers noted, and they now expect the \$2.25 billion of 9 percent, 33-month Treasury notes due to be auctioned tomorrow to come to the market with a small premium. The 9 percent rate is

NYSE Rallies on Talk Of Nixon Resignation

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Prices registered their first solid gain in eight sessions on the New York Stock Exchange today amid speculation that President Nixon would make an important announcement on impeachment.

The rally took shape when the White House postponed its regular morning news briefing and said "information" would be available after the close. However, officials later said the announcement would have nothing to do with a resignation.

In Los Angeles, after Mr. Nixon's speech, trading continued slow on the Pacific Stock Exchange, showing "no reaction that we can see" to President Nixon's latest statements on the Watergate cover-up, a spokeswoman said.

Earlier, the market had responded positively to Senate Republican Whip Robert Griffin's call for Mr. Nixon to resign in the "public interest."

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.82 to 769.40, after being ahead over 13 points in mid-session.

Volume totaled 11.23 million shares compared with 10.11 million on Friday.

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the highest on such financing in the country's history.

In Chicago, commodity futures prices bounced erratically with most contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade closing sharply lower. Corn and beans, up sharply at the outset, finished lower. Corn was off seven to ten cents a bushel, while soybeans lost 17 to 20 cents. But wheat closed 12 to 15 cents higher.

In New York, copper posted small gains, but silver declined.

Shortages Hit U.S. Industry

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Despite a slowdown in the rate of business growth, the nation's manufacturers are faced with a broad array of material shortages, a highly regarded business survey reported over the weekend.

Steel was the most prominently mentioned commodity in short supply, according to the survey, conducted by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Sterling Bonds		Convertible Bonds	
Am 7 1/2-87	98 1/2	UK 10 1/2-87	102 1/2	Am 7 1/2-87	98 1/2
Am 8 1/2-87	99 1/2	UK 11 1/2-87	103 1/2	Am 8 1/2-87	99 1/2
Am 9 1/2-87	100 1/2	UK 12 1/2-87	104 1/2	Am 9 1/2-87	100 1/2
Am 10 1/2-87	101 1/2	UK 13 1/2-87	105 1/2	Am 10 1/2-87	101 1/2
Am 11 1/2-87	102 1/2	UK 14 1/2-87	106 1/2	Am 11 1/2-87	102 1/2
Am 12 1/2-87	103 1/2	UK 15 1/2-87	107 1/2	Am 12 1/2-87	103 1/2
Am 13 1/2-87	104 1/2	UK 16 1/2-87	108 1/2	Am 13 1/2-87	104 1/2
Am 14 1/2-87	105 1/2	UK 17 1/2-87	109 1/2	Am 14 1/2-87	105 1/2
Am 15 1/2-87	106 1/2	UK 18 1/2-87	110 1/2	Am 15 1/2-87	106 1/2
Am 16 1/2-87	107 1/2	UK 19 1/2-87	111 1/2	Am 16 1/2-87	107 1/2
Am 17 1/2-87	108 1/2	UK 20 1/2-87	112 1/2	Am 17 1/2-87	108 1/2
Am 18 1/2-87	109 1/2	UK 21 1/2-87	113 1/2	Am 18 1/2-87	109 1/2
Am 19 1/2-87	110 1/2	UK 22 1/2-87	114 1/2	Am 19 1/2-87	110 1/2
Am 20 1/2-87	111 1/2	UK 23 1/2-87	115 1/2	Am 20 1/2-87	111 1/2
Am 21 1/2-87	112 1/2	UK 24 1/2-87	116 1/2	Am 21 1/2-87	112 1/2
Am 22 1/2-87	113 1/2	UK 25 1/2-87	117 1/2	Am 22 1/2-87	113 1/2
Am 23 1/2-87	114 1/2	UK 26 1/2-87	118 1/2	Am 23 1/2-87	114 1/2
Am 24 1/2-87	115 1/2	UK 27 1/2-87	119 1/2	Am 24 1/2-87	115 1/2
Am 25 1/2-87	116 1/2	UK 28 1/2-87	120 1/2	Am 25 1/2-87	116 1/2
Am 26 1/2-87	117 1/2	UK 29 1/2-87	121 1/2	Am 26 1/2-87	117 1/2
Am 27 1/2-87	118 1/2	UK 30 1/2-87	122 1/2	Am 27 1/2-87	118 1/2
Am 28 1/2-87	119 1/2	UK 31 1/2-87	123 1/2	Am 28 1/2-87	119 1/2
Am 29 1/2-87	120 1/2	UK 32 1/2-87	124 1/2	Am 29 1/2-87	120 1/2
Am 30 1/2-87	121 1/2	UK 33 1/2-87	125 1/2	Am 30 1/2-87	121 1/2
Am 31 1/2-87	122 1/2	UK 34 1/2-87	126 1/2	Am 31 1/2-87	122 1/2
Am 32 1/2-87	123 1/2	UK 35 1/2-87	127 1/2	Am 32 1/2-87	123 1/2
Am 33 1/2-87	124 1/2	UK 36 1/2-87	128 1/2	Am 33 1/2-87	124 1/2
Am 34 1/2-87	125 1/2	UK 37 1/2-87	129 1/2	Am 34 1/2-87	125 1/2
Am 35 1/2-87	126 1/2	UK 38 1/2-87	130 1/2	Am 35 1/2-87	126 1/2
Am 36 1/2-87	127 1/2	UK 39 1/2-87	131 1/2	Am 36 1/2-87	127 1/2
Am 37 1/2-87	128 1/2	UK 40 1/2-87	132 1/2	Am 37 1/2-87	128 1/2
Am 38 1/2-87	129 1/2	UK 41 1/2-87	133 1/2	Am 38 1/2-87	129 1/2
Am 39 1/2-87	130 1/2	UK 42 1/2-87	134 1/2	Am 39 1/2-87	130 1/2
Am 40 1/2-87	131 1/2	UK 43 1/2-87	135 1/2	Am 40 1/2-87	131 1/2
Am 41 1/2-87	132 1/2	UK 44 1/2-87	136 1/2	Am 41 1/2-87	132 1/2
Am 42 1/2-87	133 1/2	UK 45 1/2-87	137 1/2	Am 42 1/2-87	133 1/2
Am 43 1/2-87	134 1/2	UK 46 1/2-87	138 1/2	Am 43 1/2-87	134 1/2
Am 44 1/2-87	135 1/2	UK 47 1/2-87	139 1/2	Am 44 1/2-87	135 1/2
Am 45 1/2-87	136 1/2	UK 48 1/2-87	140 1/2	Am 45 1/2-87	136 1/2
Am 46 1/2-87	137 1/2	UK 49 1/2-87	141 1/2	Am 46 1/2-87	137 1/2
Am 47 1/2-87	138 1/2	UK 50 1/2-87	142 1/2	Am 47 1/2-87	138 1/2
Am 48 1/2-87	139 1/2	UK 51 1/2-87	143 1/2	Am 48 1/2-87	139 1/2
Am 49 1/2-87	140 1/2	UK 52 1/2-87	144 1/2	Am 49 1/2-87	140 1/2
Am 50 1/2-87	141 1/2	UK 53 1/2-87	145 1/2	Am 50 1/2-87	141 1/2
Am 51 1/2-87	142 1/2	UK 54 1/2-87	146 1/2	Am 51 1/2-87	142 1/2
Am 52 1/2-87	143 1/2	UK 55 1/2-87	147 1/2	Am 52 1/2-87	143 1/2
Am 53 1/2-87	144 1/2	UK 56 1/2-87	148 1/2	Am 53 1/2-87	144 1/2
Am 54 1/2-87	145 1/2	UK 57 1/2-87	149 1/2	Am 54 1/2-87	145 1/2
Am 55 1/2-87	146 1/2	UK 58 1/2-87	150 1/2	Am 55 1/2-87	146 1/2
Am 56 1/2-87	147 1/2	UK 59 1/2-87	151 1/2	Am 56 1/2-87	147 1/2
Am 57 1/2-87	148 1/2	UK 60 1/2-87	152 1/2	Am 57 1/2-87	148 1/2
Am 58 1/2-87	149 1/2	UK 61 1/2-87	153 1/2	Am 58 1/2-87	149 1/2
Am 59 1/2-87	150 1/2	UK 62 1/2-87	154 1/2	Am 59 1/2-87	150 1/2
Am 60 1/2-87	151 1/2	UK 63 1/2-87	155 1/2	Am 60 1/2-87	151 1/2
Am 61 1/2-87	152 1/2	UK 64 1/2-87	156 1/2	Am 61 1/2-87	152 1/2
Am 62 1/2-87	153 1/2	UK 65 1/2-87	157 1/2	Am 62 1/2-87	153 1/2
Am 63 1/2-87	154 1/2	UK 66 1/2-87	158 1/2	Am 63 1/2-87	154 1/2
Am 64 1/2-87	155 1/2	UK 67 1/2-87	159 1/2	Am 64 1/2-87	155 1/2
Am 65 1/2-87	156 1/2	UK 68 1/2-87	160 1/2	Am 65 1/2-87	156 1/2
Am 66 1/2-87	157 1/2	UK 69 1/2-87	161 1/2	Am 66 1/2-87	157 1/2
Am 67 1/2-87	158 1/2	UK 70 1/2-87	162 1/2	Am 67 1/2-87	158 1/2
Am 68 1/2-87	159 1/2	UK 71 1/2-87	163 1/2	Am 68 1/2-87	159 1/2
Am 69 1/2-87	160 1/2	UK 72 1/2-87	164 1/2	Am 69 1/2-87	160 1/2
Am 70 1/2-87	161 1/2	UK 73 1/2-87	165 1/2	Am 70 1/2-87	161 1/2
Am 71 1/2-87	162 1/2	UK 74 1/2-87	166 1/2	Am 71 1/2-87	162 1/2
Am 72 1/2-87	163 1/2	UK 75 1/2-87	167 1/2	Am 72 1/2-87	163 1/2
Am 73 1/2-87	164 1/2	UK 76 1/2-87	168 1/2	Am 73 1/2-87	164 1/2
Am 74 1/2-87	165 1/2	UK 77 1/2-87	169 1/2	Am 74 1/2-87	165 1/2
Am 75 1/2-87	166 1/2	UK 78 1/2-87	170 1/2	Am 75 1/2-87	166 1/2
Am 76 1/2-87	167 1/2	UK 79 1/2-87	171 1/2	Am 76 1/2-87	167 1/2
Am 77 1/2-87	168 1/2	UK 80 1/2-87	172 1/2	Am 77 1/2-87	168 1/2
Am 78 1/2-87	169 1/2	UK 81 1/2-87	173 1/2	Am 78 1/2-87	169 1/2
Am 79 1/2-87	170 1/2	UK 82 1/2-87	174 1/2	Am 79 1/2-87	170 1/2
Am 80 1/2-87	171 1/2	UK 83 1/2-87	175 1/2	Am 80 1/2-87	171 1/2
Am 81 1/2-87	172 1/2	UK 84 1/2-87	176 1/2	Am 81 1/2-87	172 1/2
Am 82 1/2-87	173 1/2	UK 85 1/2-87	177 1/2	Am 82 1/2-87	173 1/2
Am 83 1/2-87	174 1/2	UK 86 1/2-87	178 1/2	Am 83 1/2-87	174 1/2
Am 84 1/2-87	175 1/2	UK 87 1/2-87	179 1/2	Am 84 1/2-87	175 1/2
Am 85 1/2-87	176 1/2	UK 88 1/2-87	180 1/2	Am 85 1/2-87	176 1/2
Am 86 1/2-87	177 1/2	UK 89 1/2-87	181 1/2	Am 86 1/2-87	177 1/2
Am 87 1/2-87	178 1/2	UK 90 1/2-87	182 1/2	Am 87 1/2-87	178 1/2
Am 88 1/2-87	179 1/2	UK 91 1/2-87	183 1/2	Am 88 1/2-87	179 1/2
Am 89 1/2-87	180 1/2	UK 92 1/2-87	184 1/2	Am 89 1/2-87	180 1/2
Am 90 1/2-87	181 1/2	UK 93 1/2-87	185 1/2	Am 90 1/2-87	181 1/2
Am 91 1/2-87	182 1/2	UK 94 1/2-87	186 1/2	Am 91 1/2-87	182 1/2
Am 92 1/2-87	183 1/2	UK 95 1/2-87	187 1/2	Am 92 1/2-87	183 1/2
Am 93 1/2-87	184 1/2	UK 96 1/2-87	188 1/2	Am 93 1/2-87	184 1/2
Am 94 1/2-87	185 1/2	UK 97 1/2-87	189 1/2	Am 94 1/2-87	185 1/2
Am 95 1/2-87	186 1/2	UK 98 1/2-87	190 1/2	Am 95 1/2-87	186 1/2
Am 96 1/2-87	187 1/2	UK 99 1/2-87	191 1/2	Am 96 1/2-87	187 1/2
Am 97 1/2-87	188 1/2	UK 100 1/2-87	192 1/2	Am 97 1/2-87	188 1/2
Am 98 1/2-87	189 1/2	UK 101 1/2-87	193 1/2	Am 98 1/2-87	189 1/2
Am 99 1/2-87	190 1/2	UK 102 1/2-87	194 1/2	Am 99 1/2-87	190 1/2
Am 100 1/2-87	191 1/2	UK 103 1/2-87	195 1/2	Am 100 1/2-87	191 1/2
Am 101 1/2-87	192 1/2	UK 104 1/2-87	196 1/2	Am 101 1/2-87	192 1/2
Am 102 1/2-87	193 1/2	UK 105 1/2-87	197 1/2	Am 102 1/2-87	193 1/2
Am 103 1/2-87	194 1/2	UK 106 1/2-87	198 1/2	Am 103 1/2-87	194 1/2
Am 104 1/2-87	195 1/2	UK 107 1/2-87	199 1/2	Am 104 1/2-87	195 1/2
Am 105 1/2-87	196 1/2	UK 108 1/2-87	200 1/2	Am 105 1/2-87	196 1/2
Am 106 1/2-87	197 1/2	UK 109 1/2-87	201 1/2	Am 106 1/2-87	197 1/2
Am 107 1/2-87	198 1/2	UK 110 1/2-87	202 1/2	Am 107 1/2-87	198 1/2
Am 108 1/2-87	199 1/2	UK 111 1/2-87	203 1/2	Am 108 1/2-87	199 1/2
Am 109 1/2-87	200 1/2	UK 112 1/2-87	204 1/2	Am 109 1/2-87	200 1/2
Am 110 1/2-87	201 1/2	UK 113 1/2-87	205 1/2	Am 110 1/2-87	201 1/2
Am 111 1/2-87	202 1/2	UK 114 1/2-87	206 1/2	Am 111 1/2-87	202 1/2
Am 112 1/2-87	203 1/2	UK 115 1/2-87	207 1/2	Am 112 1/2-87	203 1/2
Am 113 1/2-87	204 1/2	UK 116 1/2-87	208 1/2	Am 113 1/2-87	204 1/2
Am 114 1/2-87	205 1/2	UK 117 1/2-87	209 1/2	Am 114 1/2-87	205 1/2
Am 115 1/2-87	206 1/2	UK 118 1/2-87	210 1/2	Am 115 1/2-87	206 1/2
Am 116 1/2-87	207 1/2	UK 119 1/2-87	211 1/2	Am 116 1/2-87	207 1/2
Am 117 1/2-87	208 1/2	UK 120 1/2-87	212 1/2	Am 117 1/2-87	208 1/2
Am 118 1/2-87	209 1/2	UK 121 1/2-87	213 1/2	Am 118 1/2-87	209 1/2
Am 119 1/2-87	210 1/2	UK 122 1/2-87	214 1/2	Am 119 1/2-87	210 1/2
Am 120 1/2-87	211 1/2	UK 123 1/2-87	215 1/2	Am 120 1/2-87	211 1/2
Am 121 1/2-87	212 1/2	UK 124 1/2-87	216 1/2	Am 121 1/2-87	212 1/2
Am 122 1/2-87	213 1/2	UK 125 1/2-87	217 1/2	Am 122 1/2-87	213 1/2
Am 123 1/2-87	214 1/2	UK 126 1/2-87	218 1/2	Am 123 1/2-87	214 1/2
Am 124 1/2-87	215 1/2	UK 127 1/2-87	219 1/2	Am 124 1/2-87	215 1/2
Am 125 1/2-87	216 1/2	UK 128 1/2-87	220 1/2	Am 125 1/2-87	216 1/2
Am 126 1/2-87	217 1/2	UK 129 1/2-87	221 1/2	Am 126 1/2-87	217 1/2
Am 127 1/2-87	218 1/2	UK 130 1/2-87	222 1/2	Am 127 1/2-87	218 1/2
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Am 131 1/2-87	222 1/2	UK 134 1/2-87	226 1/2	Am 131 1/2-87	222 1/2
Am 132 1/2-87	223 1/2	UK 135 1/2-87	227 1/2	Am 132 1/2-87	223 1/2
Am 133 1/2-87	224 1/2	UK 136 1/2-87	228 1/2	Am 133 1/2-87	224 1/2
Am 134 1/2-87	225 1/2	UK 137 1/2-87	229 1/2	Am 134 1/2-87	225 1/2
Am 135 1/2-87	226 1/2	UK 138 1/2-87	230 1/2	Am 135 1/2-87	226 1/2
Am 136 1/2-87	227 1/2	UK 139 1/2-87	231 1/2	Am 136 1/2-87	227 1/2
Am 137 1/2-87	228 1/2	UK 140 1/2-87	232 1/2	Am 137 1/2-87	228 1/2
Am 138 1/2-87	229 1/2	UK 141 1/2-87	233 1/2	Am 138 1/2-87	229 1/2
Am 139 1/2-87	230 1/2	UK 142 1/2-87	234 1/2	Am 139 1/2-87	230 1/2
Am 140 1/2-87	231 1/2	UK 143 1/2-87	235 1/2	Am 140 1/2-87	231 1/2
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Am 142 1/2-87	233 1/2	UK 145 1/2-87	237 1/2	Am 142 1/2-87	233 1/2
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By FIELD W. COLE

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ALGHEVIA	18	77	Fair	MADRID	20	56	Fair
ANSEVEDAN	18	64	Fair	MILAN	20	36	Fair
ANKARA	18	64	Fair	MONTREAL	20	62	Cloudy
ANTWERP	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	20	62	Cloudy
BELTIT	18	64	Unfavorable	MINZIC	21	49	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	91	Fair	NEW YORK	25	71	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	18	64	Shades	PARIS	20	62	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	21	69	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	20	86	Fair	OSLO	17	63	Overcast
CAIRO	18	64	Fair	PARIS	22	82	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	59	Fair	ROME	23	62	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	59	Fair	SOFIA	20	56	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Unfavorable	STOCKHOLM	21	69	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	TOKYO	20	62	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	69	Unfavorable
FLORENCE	22	91	Fair	TUNIS	28	86	Fair
GENEVA	22	91	Fair	VENICE	28	86	Fair
GENEVES	22	91	Fair	VIENNA	26	78	Fair
HAMBURG	18	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	62	Fair
HANNOVER	22	91	Fair	WILSON	20	62	Cloudy
LA PALMA	18	64	Unfavorable	ZURICH	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	22	91	Fair				
LYONS	22	91	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	22	71	Cloudy				

* Yesterday's readings; A.S., Canadian
 at 1700 GMT, other at 1300 GMT.)

4, 1974
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Yesterday's [Jumble: JUDGE MADAM ADDUCE NOGGIN
Answer: What the bride dropped at her wedding - HER MAIDEN NAME

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It's simple to follow the main action of Mark Smith's "The Death of the Detective," the third novel by a young writer who teaches English at the University of New Hampshire. A dying Chicago business tycoon named Fraser Pergrusion is murdered in the bedroom of his huge Lake Forest mansion. But shortly before his death, he has alerted a network of his associates of the impending foul play, and hardly has his heart stopped beating when one of them—a wealthy, retired detective named Arnold Magnuson—picks up the scent of the killer.

During the next 36 hours or so, Magnuson tracks down clues all over the city and its outskirts. But instead of catching up with the killer, he stumbles along a horrifying trail of fresh murders. So predictable are the killer's movements that the clues are so obvious that soon Magnuson begins to wonder if he himself isn't somehow responsible for the slaughter. Eventually, his very sanity is cast into the balance, and, as you can guess from the novel's title, his life as well.

But it's not so easy to explain what Smith is trying to do with his strong and compelling story line. We know that the murderer really is, so obviously Smith isn't writing a whodunit. We can also be fairly certain that the story won't build down to a confrontation between the detective and the murderer, so clearly the author isn't aiming for a thriller.

In fact, so enormous is the novel's conception—so diverse the number of its important characters, so complex the weaving of its subplot, so intense the feeling of the setting, and so rich the tones of its prose and imagery—that one begins to suspect at times that it is meant more to be a prose environment

process of following visible clues to an objective conclusion.

Unfortunately, this novel though I was following eventually I got so overwhelmed by other novels that I finally lost track of its progress. It seems to disappear into the author's unflagging ambition to describe each square mile of Chicago (Chicago turns out to be the real hero of "The Death of the Detective" and the author tries to swallow his hero whole). It seems to get lost in the tangle of the clues the author insists on unravelling to his end. It gets so sparse beneath the weight of detective Magnuson's spiritual collapse. It seems to fade into the furnace of the author's broader philosophical conceptions (conceptions that too often rest on surintuitions as Magnuson's insight that "the only difference between being a detective and a murderer" was the guilt between good and evil. And that is the difference in the world").

Still, I can't complain that I was very disappointed by the disappearance of the novel I thought I was reading. After all, the suspense of following it carried far enough along to get me interested in all the other things that Smith tries to do. Why in turn forced me to realize what a fine task he has set himself to do (with descriptive action passages alternating in satisfying proportion) and to encounter two superb scenes that have almost nothing to do with the story's main action (in one of them a hired killer battles an assignment so badly that even Jimmy Breslin will have to give praise).

And despite its failure to live up to its apparent promise, "The Death of the Detective" left me feeling I'd digested something satisfyingly substantial. Where all is said and done, it's a meaty as Chicago.

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 118 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week		FICTION	Last Week	Popu- lar List
1	Thunder, Taylor, Soldier, by John Le Carré	5	7	
2	Waterbury Down, by Richard Adams	1	1	
3	Down, by Peter Snowley	2	2	
4	The Song of War, by Freder- ick Forsyth	3	4	
5	Cashemere, by Susan Howatch	4	5	
6	Chances, by John Galsworthy Wallace	6	12	
7	The Snake of the Hunter, by Helen MacInnes	7	13	
8	Burr, by George Vidal	8	14	
9	Red Street Court of York, by James Baldwin	9	15	
10	Winter Kills, by Richard Condon	10	16	

-By Alan Trusco:

The heart-slam contract reached by North-South on the diagrammed deal is a slightly inferior proposition. Even if South can handle the trumps for the loss of one trick, he must also avoid the loss of a club trick.

The deal was played during the finals of the Spingold knockout team championship in New York recently.

The bidding needs some explanation. The response of one no-trump to one spade was forcing, although this style did not change anything. After South's forcing jump to three hearts, North's bid of four diamonds showed a heart fit plus the diamond ace, hinting mildly at a slam.

East passed the chance to double and ask for a diamond. South's pass of the double showed second-round control of diamonds, and influenced his decision to go on over four hearts. Five hearts was a spellbinder response to Blackwood, promising two key cards. In effect, the king of trumps was counted as a fifth ace.

South, with the opening diamond lead with dummy's ace, and led a low heart. East put up the ace, thus solving South's first problem, and shifted to a club.

Now South had to decide whether to take the club finesse, a 50 per cent chance, or to put up the club ace and hope for a three-three spade break, a 30 per cent chance. East's club lead was no clue, for that would have been the right defense whether or not he held the club king.

But there was a subtle clue from East's bidding—or rather, his failure to bid. The double for four diamonds strongly suggested

that East held the K-Q of that suit. He had also doubled the heart ace. If in addition he held the club king, there was a 50 per cent chance that he would have found a bid on the first round.

Shepherd South therefore inferred correctly that the diamond was on his left. In that case the only chance was for 11 spades to break. Deliberate going against the percentage with good reason, he put up 11 club ace, drew the misfit trumps, cashed spades.

When this suit obliquely divided three-three, he claimed it slam, announcing that he won diamonds, dummy's clubs on 11 spades winners and finally ruff club.

The result of the deal was gain of 11 points for the North-South team.

SCORE
 ♠ 106
 ♥ 9549
 ♦ A J 8
 ♣ 8754

WEST **EAST**
 ♠ J 6 3 ♠ 9 5
 ♥ 5 2 ♥ A J
 ♦ 8764 3 ♦ K Q 10 2
 ♣ K 10 3 ♣ J 8 6 2

SOUTH
 ♠ A Q 7 2
 ♥ 10 8 5 7 6
 ♦ 5
 ♣ A Q

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 NT	Pass
3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
4 NT	Pass	5 ♥	Pass
6 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond four.

Orantes Defeated
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1
(AP).—Jaime Fillol defeated de-
fending champion Manuel Oran-
tes yesterday to gain the final
round of the \$100,000 Tennis Pro
Classic.

At the podium, somebody was talking about Billy Conn's two fights with Louis. "I knew Billy as a fresh kid out of Pittsburgh," Judge Cannon whispered. "He said he was 20 years old before he learned that cops in Pittsburgh were paid by

ies yesterday to gain the final round of the \$100,000 Tennis Pro Classic.

Art Buckwald

A Do-Nothing Executive

WASHINGTON—The thrust of President Nixon's new economic policy is to do nothing. The administration's economic advisers have decided that, except for blaming the American people for inflation, it would be much wiser just to sit out the economic storms swirling around the nation and see what happens.



The director of the Economic Office of Doing Nothing is Chauncey Armageddon and, since he doesn't have much to do, he very kindly agreed to see me in the Executive Office Building of the White House.

When I walked into his office, he was making paper airplanes from economic reports and sailing them across the room.

"Mr. Armageddon, you must have one of the toughest jobs in the administration."

"I should hope so," he said.

"It isn't easy to do nothing about an economic crisis of this proportion. But, fortunately, I've got the full backing of the President. I also have managed to put together an excellent staff of economists who believe in a laissez-faire philosophy."

"What do you do?" I asked.

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An Hour With Valery and Galina Panov

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (IHT)—Valery and Galina Panov are in London for about 10 days, thanking the people who worked on their behalf when they were persecuted in Russia, having discussions with Maxim Gorkh, their new American impresario, and—as Panov put it—"sitting on the London ballet and theater scene. I saw them for an hour in the small but comfortable modern Mayfair apartment which has been lent them for their visit.

Panov, now bearded, thinner and younger looking than when he left the Soviet Union, talked about their past and their future. He is not a quick, incisive talker like Rudolf Nureyev so that an hour, interrupted by telephone calls and other visitors, was not enough, especially as Panov is thoughtful and clearly has a lot to say. His answers to questions tend to be roundabout, not evasive, but balanced and careful. He is anxious not to exaggerate, and to be fair, for example, when talking about conditions for dancers and choreographers in the Soviet Union, he was eager to point out that he realizes that conditions in the West can be difficult too.

However, his experiences have naturally left him hostile to the Soviet system, and wryly bitter about those in the West who were nervous of giving him and his wife public support. As everyone knows, he was fired from the Kirov for applying to emigrate to the West, was prevented from dancing or even taking classes, and was subjected to secret police persecution; Galina Panov's mother was used to bring pressure for a divorce and to try to prevent them leaving the country, and Galina recently had a miscarriage.

I did not know about Valery Panov's family: "My mother was terrified that I might be forced into a psychiatric hospital or prison, and she died of shock and fear about a year ago. My father is now a hero with the Soviet authorities because he is a loyal Communist and persecuted me. He loved me in his own way but disapproved of my wanting to leave the country." Panov feels very close to his brother, a literary historian, who now teaches in Vilna and who has also applied for an exit visa to emigrate to Israel.

Interference

Why did Panov want to leave the Soviet Union? Partly because he is an independent and questioning spirit; once he had reached a high level as a principal dancer at the Kirov he wanted to explore new pastures. Partly because he is Jewish, and "the Soviet regime needs to have external enemies and has placed the Jews high on the list." There has always been anti-Semitism in Russia; although Panov's father is Jewish and his mother half-Jewish, they had "Russian" rather than "Jewish" placed on his passport as a boy to protect him from discrimination. When he was recalled from his only foreign tour, in the United States in 1958, he was accused of Zionism and associating with international Jewish organizations which he had not even heard of at that time. "Soviet Jews are much worse off than other racial or religious minorities because the authorities are very suspicious of them, because of their possible connections with Israel."

The final spur to Panov's decision to emigrate were provided by official interference with his attempt at choreography. In 1971 he was put in charge of a company of 15 dancers in Vilna, while still remaining a principal of the Kirov. "The company worked well and

I made a ballet to music by Blood, Sweat and Tears, the American pop group. Colleagues whom I respected liked the ballet, but various officials interfered and told me how I should work, so we never got beyond the final rehearsal." Later, for the Kirov, he did a ballet about the Pugachev Cossack revolt; the authorities did not like his symbolic treatment of the crowd and the ballet was condemned as "anti-Soviet" and never publicly performed.

I asked Panov why it had been so difficult for him and his wife to get out, considering that the cellist Rostropovich and various writers like Solzhenitsyn have now been allowed to live abroad or have even been expelled from the country. He pointed out that in 1973, policy is new and did not exist when he applied to emigrate in 1972, and he answered with a smile when I suggested that his own struggle and the international support he aroused may have helped to change the policy. He is deeply grateful to leaders of the British theater like Lord Olivier, Sir John Gielgud and Paul Scofield, who did not know him personally but who took so much trouble on his behalf. "They gave me my life." On the other hand, he is distinctly cool about Balanchine and Robbins, the two great American choreographers whose work he very much admires. "They have not only refused to sign the petition on our behalf but also threatened members of the New York City Ballet that they would jeopardize their positions in the company if they signed. And although I asked Robbins to boycott the international ballet competition in Moscow last year, he still came and went round asking people how the Panovs were getting on!" Last year, Panov says, he sometimes felt as if "Jewish blood is cheaper than oil." He cannot understand how Robbins, who is himself Jewish, could hobnob with the Soviets, and he recalled the way some American Jews used to trade with Nazi Germany. "People refuse to realize what is going on in Russia."

Should Westerners boycott visiting Soviet companies like the Bolshoi? He paused for a long time, saying "There is a difficult question. The Soviet Government should be forced to divert attention from what goes on inside the country, to create illusions. People must show they are not taken in by the illusions." But "actors and artists are not guilty; they are being used by the regime, and they themselves should not be punished. I think it is wrong to demonstrate against them by releasing mice in the theater during a performance; people should find some other way of expressing their feeling."

Why the Kirov?

I also asked him why, although many leading Kirov dancers—Nureyev, Makharov, Baryshnikov and the Panovs—have left, no Bolshoi principals have defected or asked to emigrate. "Bolshoi dancers are much more privileged; their standard of living is two or three times higher than that of Kirov dancers, because they get far more opportunities to do foreign tours. Also the Bolshoi is much more careful about selecting dancers; only dancers who are completely trusted and known to be 'safe' for foreign tours are accepted."

What of the future? Immediately, the answer is further practice and training at their new home in Israel, and a debut concert performance with the Israel Philharmonic in November. But there is no classical ballet company in Israel and in any case "after many years, we want to be free to dance with different companies all over the world." I jokingly suggested a new company led by all the ex-Kirov dancers. "Maybe it could be done but there is a difference between them and us. They were able to leap out so easily, and establish themselves in the West; at once, while we had to suffer for so long. I don't know what sort of dancer Nureyev is now, though we were at school together, and I hear he is marvelous. Baryshnikov is a unique classical soloist with a marvelous technique."

The Panovs want to dance all sorts of classical work, old and new, and they want to dance together. "But I will not dance in Balanchine's ballets—my technique has been geared for the years before he came to the West. I am looking forward to complete independence." It will obviously take time for the Panovs to adjust to their new freedom and to find the right paths ahead, but they have already proved their determination.



Valery Panov

PEOPLE: Portly Peter Bahn—He's Still the Champ

Portly Peter Bahn, the 375-pound unofficial world champion water trader from Desoto, Ill., can relax. His record of 26 hours and 3 minutes remains unbroken. Two young Philadelphians became sick this weekend trying to better Bahn. Ken Garvin, 20, stayed in the water for 19 hours—"I had a pounding headache and that's the thing that got me out of the water," Raymond Cresse, 19, lasted only 13 1/2 hours. "It was my breathing that did it. I had a pain in my chest, in my neck muscles and glands, so I had trouble breathing." Both admit that treading water is not as simple as it seems.

Acrobat Julie Andrews and her husband, producer Blake Edwards, have adopted a five-year-old Vietnamese orphan. The couple took custody of the girl Sunday in London. The couple have been married five years but have had no children—they have three previous marriages.

IN THE HOSPITAL: Amelia Marcos, 45, wife of the Philippines President, for a checkup and rest. RECORDED-HEATER: John McNamara, 43, of Ballymore, Ireland, who swam the English Channel in 1969, swam the English Channel while 5,000 people looked on. He's now Ireland's official live frog swallowing champion. "I never felt better," said McNamara. "More people should do it."

Comedian Shelley Berman, 47, in New York for a summer stock revival of the play "Room Service," was robbed at gunpoint Sunday by a masked man who burst into his hotel room near LaGuardia Airport. The gunman tied and gagged Berman, and made off with \$60 and a watch.

Princess Anne and her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, will visit Canada this fall, opening the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto on Nov. 15. This will be their second trip to Canada since they were married in November.

The latest great New Mexico treasure hunt for \$50 million in buried gold is off, according to Gov. Bruce King, because the Army has denied a party of would-be treasure hunters permission to enter the White Sands Missile Range. The treasure hunters, represented by F. Lee Hays, had presented King with a steady stream of pleas for permission to search for the treasure. The treasure is buried on Victorio Peak in the arid stretches of the missile

Julie Andrews

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AMERICA CALLING

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